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T H E
American and British Chronicle
O F
W A R and P O L I T I C S ;
B E I N G A N
ACCURATE and COMPREHENSIVE REGISTER
O F T H E
MOST MEMORABLE OCCURRENCES
I N T H E

LAST TEN YEARS OF HIS MAJESTY'S REIGN:
IN WHICH WILL BE FOUND ABOVE

Eighteen Hundred Interesting Events,
During the late War between GREAT BRITAIN and AMERICA,
FRANCE, SPAIN, and HOLLAND ;

From MAY 10, 1773, to JULY 16, 1783.

The Whole carefully collected from AUTHENTIC RECORDS, and
correctly arranged in CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

♦♦♦♦♦ *Multum in Parva.* ♦♦♦♦♦

This Compendium, or Political System of Foreign and Domestic Affairs, is a faithful Diary of Civil and Military Transactions, extracted from Government Dispatches and Official Papers, Votes of the House of Commons and Lords, Resolutions of Congress, Acts of Council, Royal Proclamations, Edicts, &c. Provincial Considerations, Debates, Petitions, Addresses, Meetings, and Determinations. Every Engagement by Sea and Land, Military Operations, Civil Establishments, Changes in Administration, Political Struggles, and Principal Appointments; Treaties of Alliance, Commerce, and Peace; Constitutional and Financial Reform; Land and Marine Force of the Belligerent Powers; Public Revenue, Debt, and Expenditure, &c. &c. &c.

To the Recapitulation of Public Occurrences during the late War in America and in Europe, is added a general Table of Prior Events; British Governors in America at the Commencement of Hostilities; Members of the first Congress; Constitution and Form of Government of the several States, and Population in each; Ships of War taken, lost, or destroyed; Roads in America; and a copious Abridgement of the Treaties of PEACE.

L O N D O N :

PRINTED for the AUTHOR, and Sold by the BOOKSELLERS.

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Entered at Stationer's Hall.

TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE
EARL OF SHELBURNE,
KNIGHT OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER,
&c. &c. &c.

THIS CHRONICLE
OF THE LAST TEN YEARS OF HIS MAJESTY'S REIGN
IS MOST DEVOUTLY INSCRIBED;

AS A GRATEFUL AND UNINFLUENCED TESTIMONY
OF THAT SENSE THE AUTHOR HAS OF THE
ZEAL AND ABILITIES YOU HAVE,
ON EVERY OCCASION,
EXERTED FOR THE HONOUR, DIGNITY, AND
INTERESTS OF THE KING AND HIS PEOPLE,
AND
FOR THE BENEFIT OF MANKIND,
BY RESTORING TO THE WORLD THE INESTIMABLE
BLESSINGS OF PEACE AND LIBERTY,

BY YOUR LORDSHIP'S
MOST OBEDIENT AND
VERY HUMBLE SERVANT,

E. I. S.

LONDON, *August* 12, 1783.



CHRONOLOGY is, of all others, the most simple, intelligent, and faithful relation of facts. The histories of countries and periods are generally so swelled with brilliancy of language and flippancy of opinion, that the subject is lost in a labyrinth of words, totally foreign and uninteresting.

The publications of the day are so vague and contradictory, and many of them so partial and momentary, that posterity is rather misled than informed. The detail of general and temporary compilations are often too multifarious and immethodical to gratify the enquirer with facility on any given subject, and the want of proper authority is as often supplied by imagery and supposed occurrence.

The late war in America has been substantially given in Gazettes, News-papers, Remembrancers, Annual-Registers, Magazines, &c. but the nature of those publications require so large a portion of other diurnal intelligence as renders them either too complicated or too abrupt to be useful---too nugatory, puerile, and obscure to be entertaining.

But if any able and dispassionate writer should be induced to form a copious and permanent history of the political state of this country for the last ten years, this brief communication of important and curious events will supply him with materials of the most valuable nature, and in the most comprehensive manner ---free from prejudice or error!

No trouble or expence has been left unessayed to accomplish this small but desirable work :---every source of authentic information has been sought for, to reconcile differences and establish dates; and, to mark the progress of coercive and conciliatory acts on both sides of the Atlantic with precision. To select what is really worth notice, from the current passages of less note, was found a task that required the nicest caution, and, to contrast those into an explicit detail called for the greatest attention. How well the author has succeeded is not for him to say: he has done his best, in uniting the utile dulce, and hopes the demand for his American and British Chronicle will be as universal as it is comprehensive and interesting.

SKETCH of PRIOR EVENTS

RELATIVE to AMERICA.

- N**ORTH AMERICA first discovered by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, in the service of Spain, 1492—He died of grief 1526.
 First settlement by Queen Elizabeth 1578.
 South America discovered by Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, 1497
 —Settled by F. Cortes for Spain about 1532.
 North America further discovered by John Cabot and his son, under a commission from Henry VII. 1497—Settled by James I. 1607—
 First Assembly 1620 at James-Town, Virginia.
 Sir Walter Raleigh projected a settlement 1584, and next year Sir Francis Drake brought tobacco from Virginia. North America, which had been distinguished only by North and South Virginia, called New England and Virginia May 23, 1609.
Newfoundland first known 1520—French settlements destroyed 1702
 —Confirmed to the English, with Nova Scotia, New Britain, and Hudson's Bay, by the treaty of Utrecht, 1713.
Nova Scotia first charter granted 1621—Taken from the French (Acadia) by the English colonists 1690—Peopled by 4000 families from England 1749, and Halifax built.
Canada discovered 1499—French settlement 1615—Quebec taken February 13, 1759—Ceded, by conquest, to the English, February 10, 1763—The province of Quebec extended June 22, 1774.
Labrador, or New Britain, granted to Sir Henry Gilbert 1578.
New England first discovered by Capt. Gosnold 1602, who landed at Martha's Vineyard—First settlement at Plymouth 1606; and by the English Brownists from Holland 1616, at Cape Cod—The charter, called the grand Plymouth patent, granted November 3, 1620; and 120 Independents emigrate from Holland August 5; arrive at New Plymouth December 25. Eleven ships, with Lady Arabella Johnson and 2000 settlers from Britain, arrive 1630; and in 1640 the transportation of emigrants in 198 ships, with provisions, cattle, materials for building, arms, and ammunition, had cost 187,000*l.* during the last twelve years—Treaty between the colonists and five Indian nations at Albany 1689—Four Indian Chiefs in England 1710, and five 1730—Peace concluded with the six Indian nations July 16, 1765.
Massachusetts's Bay first settlement in 1621, from New Plymouth—Old Colony patent granted by Charles I. March 19, 1627—Established by Royal charter, and incorporated under the direction of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and 18 assistants, March 4, 1628; their settlement at Salem 1629—Government removed to Boston 1630; but the present colony was established 1691, by the consolidation of four townships, into which it had been divided 1643.
Harvard College instituted by subscription Sept. 8, 1630; opened August 27, 1640; and incorporated May 31, 1650.
Rhode Island first settled 1639; second settlement 1644—Royal charter granted to this colony, Newhaven, and Providence plantations, 1663; but vacated by order in 1684; and re-assumed 1689.

Connecticut

SKETCH OF PRIOR EVENTS.

Connecticut and *Long Island* first settled from *Massachusetts's Bay* 1635 and 7—Established by charter April 23, 1664.

Confederation of the governments of *Massachusetts's Bay*, *New Plymouth*, *Connecticut*, and *Newhaven* plantations, 1643.

That part of America called *North Virginia*, named *New England* 1614—Rupture between the colonists and natives 1634—The second Indian war, wherein they murder several colonists, and seize a vessel at *Long Island*, 1636—Proclamation prohibiting emigrations to America, unless by licence from Government, 1637—An enquiry into the conduct and situation of the American colonies instituted by *Charles II.* 1664—Charter condemned and government of the *New England* colonies dissolved 1684—First church in America at *Charlestown*, *Massachusetts's Bay*, August 27, 1630, and one hundred and thirty-nine congregations in the colonies of *Plymouth*, *Massachusetts's Bay*, 1698.

New York first settled by the Dutch 1609, and from *New England* in 1636—The colony taken from the Dutch and Swedes, and granted to the Duke of York 1664; settled 1665, and divided into twelve counties 1691—Western boundary fixed at *Illinois river*, and surrendered to Great Britain by the six nations 1701; renewed in 1726 and 1744—The *Cherokee* country, west of the *Mississippi*, surrendered to the Crown 1729—Charter of corporation granted by *George II.* to the city of *New York* 1730.

New Jersey relinquished by the Dutch and granted to the Duke of York 1664—New settlements made 1682, and the proprietary government surrendered to the Crown 1702—A college founded 1746.

Pennsylvania, a Dutch settlement, granted to the Duke of York 1664—New settled 1674, and sold by the Duke of York to *William Penn* 1682—He was born 1644; formed a new code of laws April 20, 1682, which was confirmed May 5; he built the city of *Philadelphia*, and died in 1718.

The provinces of *Pennsylvania*, *New Jersey*, and *New York*, called the *New Netherlands*, confirmed to the English 1667.

The *Delaware* counties settled with *Pennsylvania*.

Maryland first colony sent by Lord *Baltimore* from England 1633.

Virginia discovered by *John Cabot* 1497—The first settlement from England made 1585; second 1587; and the third (which broke up) 1589—Two colonies settled by patent charter April 10, 1606, and planted 1608—A second royal grant March 23, 1610; and a third March 12, 1612: these reverted to the Crown 1626.

Carolina discovered by *Ponce de Leon*, a Spaniard, 1512—First settled by the English from *Virginia* 1622—Claimed by *Charles II.* and a charter of palatine granted to several English noblemen 1663, who laid out 44,000*l.* in settling the colony; but in 1728 the charter was surrendered to the Crown, and the *Carolinas* divided.—Storm in *South Carolina* August 1722, and great part of *Charlestown* burnt November 18, 1740.

Georgia established by royal charter 1732—Expedition of the colony against *St. Augustine* 1740.

Florida, *East* and *West*, first discovered 1512; ceded to England by the French, February 10, 1763.

SKETCH OF PRIOR EVENTS.

- 1713. The national debt 9,000,000l.—In 1731 forty-eight millions.
- 1734. The Board of Trade report their enquiry into the state of the royal and chartered governments in America to the House of Lords.
- 1748. The colonies of New England raise, arm, and transport to the siege of Louisbourg 4000 men, at their own expence.
- 1754. First settlers on the Susquehannah river, from Connecticut.
- First appearance of an intention to tax America.
- The colonies wish to be represented in the British Parliament.
- 1759. April 30. The House of Commons, in compliance with his Majesty's message, grant 200,000l. towards a compensation for the extraordinary exertions and expence the American colonies had been at "in defence of his Majesty's just rights and possessions."
- 1764. March 10. The House of Commons resolve to levy a tax on all goods imported into America from the French and other West-India Islands, to regulate trade and suppress smuggling.—Bill received the Royal assent April 5.
- 1765. Feb. Stamp-act, imposing a tax on 53 sorts of stamps in North America, carried in the House of Commons by 245 to 49.—Received the Royal assent the 22d.
- May 29. Virginia took the lead in opposing the Stamp-act.
- June 8. Massachusetts Bay vote 450l. to pay the expences of their three Delegates to Congress.
- Aug. 26. Rioters at Boston destroy the Lieutenant-Governor's house, &c.
- Oct. 1. First general Continental Congress at New York, who, after several resolutions, declarations, &c. petition his Majesty for a redress of grievances on the 22d.
- Oct. 5. Assembly of Massachusetts Bay deem it lawful to do business without stamps, and the militia refuse to obey the orders of the Governor.
- 1766. Jan. 1. Non-importation of British goods takes place in the associated colonies of North America.
- Feb. 10. The British Parliament asserts its legislative authority over the North American colonies.
- March. Stamp-act repealed in the House of Commons by 275 to 167: in the Lords by 105 to 71.—Protest of 33 entered, March 10.—Received the Royal assent on the 18th.
- March 18. Declaratory-act received the Royal assent.
- June 6. Bill to indemnify persons in America from penalties incurred by the Stamp-act.
- Dec. 6. Act of indemnification and oblivion passed by the Assembly of Massachusetts Bay.
- Dec. The Assembly of Massachusetts Bay deny the legislative authority of the British Parliament.
- 1767. Jan. 28. The Assembly of Massachusetts Bay refuse to provide for the troops at Boston.
- June 29. Bill for granting certain duties in the British colonies and plantations of North America, received the Royal assent. Also, an act for the better regulation of the Customs and Duties.

Oct. 27. The

SKETCH OF PRIOR EVENTS.

- 1767, *Oct. 27.* The inhabitants of Boston adopt resolutions of economy and industry.
1768. Statute for establishing Courts of Admiralty in America.
- *Feb. 11.* Assembly of Massachusetts Bay send circular letters to all the other colonies, on the late Acts of Parliament.
- *March 8.* Bill for the more easy recovery of penalties in America.
- The Assembly of Massachusetts leave out all the Crown Officers in their choice of Council.---This they also did in the years 1766 and 7.
- *May.* Subscriptions and associations of non-importation entered into at Boston.
- *June 10.* Tumult at Boston, about the seizure of the Liberty sloop, May 9.
- *Sept.* Town-meeting of Boston recommend *arms* to the other towns-people in the province.
- *Sept. 29.* Additional troops and artillery from Halifax arrive at Boston.
- *Oct.* Lord Chatham, Lord Shelburne, &c. resign.
- *Dec. 15.* The House of Lords resolve that the Assembly of Massachusetts Bay and town of Boston have acted unconstitutionally, and deserving of censure.
- 1769, *Jan. 1.* Non-importation of tea, paper, glass, and colours, takes place at Boston.
- *Jan. 25.* Petition of Massachusetts Bay, asserting its chartered rights and praying for a repeal of the Revenue Acts, presented to the House of Commons.
- *Feb. 9.* The House of Commons resolve, that the late conduct of the Assembly and people of Massachusetts Bay was illegal and licentious.
- *Feb. 13.* Both Houses of Parliament address his Majesty to the above effect.
- *May 31.* The Assembly at Boston request the Governor to remove the land and marine force from thence.
- *June 27.* Assembly of Massachusetts Bay petition his Majesty for redress of grievances.
- *July 8.* Ditto, declare that trials for any crime can only be had in the colony.
- 1770, *Jan. 28.* Lord North appointed First Lord of the Treasury.
- *March 5.* Bill repealing the duties on papers, painter's colours, and glass * passed April 12.
- *March 5.* Four persons killed and seven wounded by a party of the 29th regiment at Boston, for which Capt. Preston was tried, and acquitted October 30.
- *March 14.* Petition and remonstrance of the city of London presented to his Majesty by the Lord Mayor, Mr. Beckford.
- *May 8.* Motion for a Parliamentary enquiry into the grievances complained of by the colonies, negatived.
- *May 18.* A Custom-house-officer at Boston seized, tarred, and feathered.

* The duty of 3d. per lb. on tea left to operate as an internal tax.

SKETCH OF PRIOR EVENTS.

1770. *May*. The Governors of Massachusetts Bay and South Carolina remove the Assemblies to Cambridge and Port-Royal.
- 1771, *June 5*. Assembly of Massachusetts Bay tell the Governor, that "they know of no customs or revenue his Majesty has a right to establish."
- 1772, *June 10*. His Majesty's armed schooner, the *Gaspee*, stationed at Providence, Rhode Island, to prevent smuggling, seized and burnt by the people of that colony.
- *Aug. 14*. Lord Dartmouth appointed Secretary of State for the American department *vice* Lord Hillsborough.
- *Oct. 25*. Town-meeting of Boston remonstrate against fixed salaries to the Judges of the Superior Court of Judicature in New England, and send circular letters to the other colonies November 2.
- *Dec. 23*. Between sixteen and seventeen million pounds of tea in warehouses of the East-India Company's, in London and its environs.
1773. At this time the value of the shipping built in the colonies amounted to 116,500*l.* annually; and the consumption of teas, before the importation duties were questioned, to 600,000*l.*
- 1774, *Jan. 25*. Mr. Malcolm, a revenue officer, tarred and feathered by the mob at Boston.
- *Feb. 1*. The four Judges of the Superior Courts in Massachusetts Bay declare their dependence on the colony only.
- *July*. According to estimates produced in the House of Commons, the commodities exported from Great Britain to America, on an average of three years, amounted to 3,370,900*l.* and those imported into Great Britain from America to 3,924,606*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* annually.
- *Sept.* Estimate of people in the confederate colonies at 3,026,678—Another at only 2,400,000.



British Governors of North American Colonies at the breaking out of the War.

Nova Scotia, Francis Legge, Esq.
Canada, Lieut. General Sir Guy Carleton, K. B.
Hampshire, John Wentworth, Esq.
Massachusetts Bay, Thomas Hutchinson, Esq.
Rhode Island, Joseph Wanton, Esq.
Connecticut, Jonathan Trumbull, Esq.
New York, Major General William Tryon.
New Jersey, William Franklin, Esq.
Pennsylvania, John Penn, Esq.
Delaware,
Maryland, Sir Robert Eden, Bart.
Virginia, Earl of Dunmore.
North Carolina, Josiah Martin, Esq.
South Carolina, Lord William Campbell.
Georgia, Sir James Wright, Bart.
East Florida, Col. Patrick Tonyn.
West Florida, Peter Chester, Esq.

Royal Governments.

Quebec, Nova Scotia, St. John's, Newfoundland, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and the Floridas.

Charter Governments.

Rhode-Island, Connecticut, and partly Massachusetts Bay and the Carolinas.

Proprietary Governments.

Pennsylvania and Maryland.

DELEGATES

DELEGATES

Sent to the first GENERAL CONGRESS held at *Philadelphia*.

September 5, 1774.

PEYTON RANDOLPH, Esq. *President.*

New Hampshire.

John Sullivan
Nathaniel Folsom, Esqrs.

Massachusetts Bay.

Thomas Cushing
Samuel Adams
John Adams
Robt. Treat Paine, Esqrs.

Rhode-Island.

Stephen Hopkins
Samuel Ward, Esqrs.

Connecticut.

Eliphalet Dyer
Roger Sherman
Silas Deane, Esqrs.

New York.

Isaac Low
John Alsop
John Jay
James Duane
William Floyd
Henry Weisner
S. Boerum, Esqrs.

New Jersey.

John Kinsey
William Livingston
Stephen Crane
Richard Smith, Esqrs.

Pennsylvania.

Joseph Galloway
John Dickenson

Charles Humphreys
Thomas Mifflin
Edward Biddle
John Morton
George Ross, Esqrs.

Delaware.

Cæsar Rodney
Thomas M^cKean
George Read, Esqrs.

Maryland.

Matthew Tilghman
Thomas Johnson
William Paca
Samuel Chase, Esqrs.

Virginia.

Richard Henry Lee
George Washington
Patrick Henry, jun.
Richard Bland
Benjamin Harrison
Edm. Pendleton, Esqrs.

North Carolina.

William Hooper
Joseph Hawes
R. Caswell, Esqrs.

South Carolina.

Henry Middleton
Thomas Lynch.
Christopher Gadsden
John Rutledge
Edw. Rutledge, Esqrs.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Esq. *Secretary.*



American

American and British Chronicle.

1773.

M A Y.

10. **B**ILL "to allow a draw-back of the duties of the customs on the exportation of teas to any of his Majesty's colonies or plantations in America," received the Royal assent.

J U N E.

21. Bill "to prevent paper bills of credit hereafter to be issued in any of his Majesty's colonies or plantations in America, from being declared to be legal payment," &c. received the Royal assent.

Copies of several official and confidential letters from Governor Hutchinson to England, fell into the hands of the Assembly of Massachusetts Bay.

29. Letter from the Assembly of Massachusetts Bay to Lord Dartmouth, on their Governor's letters to England.

J U L Y.

Petition and remonstrance from the Assembly of Massachusetts Bay, praying his Majesty to remove their Governor and Lieutenant Governor for ever from the province, presented.

Pilots and merchants in Pennsylvania, Carolina, and New York, publicly cautioned not to convey or receive teas into any harbour or port.

A U G U S T.

Merchants at New York give public thanks to those captains of ships who refused to bring teas from England.

D E C E M B E R.

16. Three hundred and forty-two chests of tea on board the Dartmouth, valued at 18,000l. destroyed by the populace at Boston.
20. The inhabitants of Lexington made a bonfire of all the teas in their possession.
29. Government-house at New York burnt, as it is said, by accident.---The general Assembly of the province vote the Governor 5000l. currency towards his loss, February 23 following.

B

Ladies

1774.

J A N U A R Y.

5. Ladies of Bedford, in Dartmouth, resolve "not to use any teas."
10. Canadians petition the King to have a general Assembly established.
24. The ship Polly, with 600 chests of tea, arrived in the port of London from Philadelphia, where she had not been permitted to land any.---N. B. *The whole tea chartered by the East-India Company to America, said to be worth 300,000l. returned to England.*
29. Dr. Franklin displaced from the office of Deputy Postmaster-general in America, and the petition of the province of Massachusetts Bay dismissed, by the Privy Council.
31. Town-meeting of Marshfield, in Massachusetts, resolve "that the destruction of the tea at Boston was illegal, unjust, and dangerous."

F E B R U A R Y.

24. Articles of impeachment against Peter Oliver, Esq. Chief Justice in Massachusetts Bay, preferred by the Provincial Assembly.
28. Tea, on board the Fortune, destroyed in Boston harbour by the mob.

M A R C H.

7. His Majesty's message, and papers on American affairs, laid before Parliament.
11. One hundred and nine letters of American correspondence read in the House of Commons.
24. Supplies granted by Parliament for the civil establishment of Nova Scotia, Georgia, and the Floridas, only.
30. Bill "for removing the collection of the Customs at Boston to Salem" received the Royal assent.---*Against this bill a petition from several natives and inhabitants of America, then in London, was presented to the House of Commons by the Lord Mayor, the 25th instant.*

A P R I L.

2. Thomas Hutchinson, Esq. removed from the government of Massachusetts Bay, and Lieutenant General Gage appointed to succeed him.

Motion

1774.

A P R I L.

19. Motion in the House of Commons "to take into consideration the 3d. per lb. weight duty laid on teas in America," and "to repeal the Tea Act of 1767," negatived by a great majority.
23. Eighteen boxes of tea, on board the London, belonging to the East-India Company, destroyed at New York.

M A Y.

13. General Gage arrives at Boston with four regiments.
18. The Bostonians first propose a general non-importation and non-exportation to and from Great Britain and its dependencies.---About this time the Virginians suggested the necessity of holding a continental Congress at Philadelphia.
20. Bill "for the better regulating the civil government of Massachusetts's Bay," received the Royal assent. Also a bill "for the more impartial administration of justice, and for trying persons in Great Britain, &c. for crimes committed in the province of Massachusetts's Bay."---*Petitions against these bills were presented.*

J U N E.

1. A day of general prayer, fasting, and humiliation, throughout America.
- Boston harbour blocked up by Act of Parliament.
14. Solemn league and covenant entered into by the Americans.---To take place August 31.
17. Assembly of Massachusetts's Bay dissolved.
22. Bill "for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec," received the Royal assent.---*Petitions against it were presented.*
29. General Gage's proclamation against the solemn league and covenant.

J U L Y.

1. Governor Hutchinson most graciously received at St. James's.

A U G U S T.

15. New council, under the late Act, chosen for Massachusetts's Bay by General Gage.---At this time juries at Boston refuse to be sworn under the said Act.
23. General Gage strictly forbids town-meetings, except by leave.

S E P T E M B E R.

1. Powder seized at Charles-town and Cambridge by order of General Gage.

1774.

SEPTEMBER.

2. Arms and Ammunition of the Provincial militia at Boston delivered to General Gage's order, and the Governor's company of Cadets disband themselves.
3. Magazine of powder at Metford seized by order of General Gage.
5. First general Congress held at Philadelphia.---Present 51 delegates, viz. for New Hampshire 2; Massachusetts Bay 4; Rhode-Island 2; Connecticut 3; New York 7; New Jersey 4; Pennsylvania 7; Newcastle, &c. counties, 3; Maryland 4; Virginia 7; North Carolina 3; South Carolina 5.
— Address of Congress to the people of Great Britain.
6. The select-men of Salem seized for holding a town-meeting, by order of General Gage.
9. Boston-neck fortified by the British troops.
12. Congress recommend to the Colonies non-exportation.
17. Declaration of Congress to resist the operation of certain Acts of Parliament; and a declaration of the rights of America.
30. Sudden dissolution of Parliament, by King's proclamation.

OCTOBER.

15. King's proclamation, forbidding the exportation of fire-arms, gunpowder, &c. to America, and prohibiting the carrying any coast-wise for six months, without a licence.
20. Association of the American Congress "not to import or consume any British goods, wares, or merchandize, after December 1, nor export to Great Britain after September 10 following.
26. Address of Congress to the inhabitants of the province of Quebec.

NOVEMBER.

1. Non-importation agreed to by the Colonies.----To commence December 1.
10. Proclamation by General Gage, forbidding any obedience to the laws of Congress.
Petition of Congress to the King for redress of grievances, signed by fifty-one Delegates from twelve colonies, at Philadelphia.

British

1774.

NOVEMBER.

British memorial circulated in the ports of France and Holland, to discountenance an illicit commerce with the Americans.

30. In the House of Commons, 264 are for, and only 73 against coercive measures with America. In the Lords, 63 for, 13 against.

DECEMBER.

14. Provincials surprise Fort William and Mary, and the Castle, in New Hampshire, and seize the cannon on Fort-Island.
22. Copy of the petition from the American Congress to the King, delivered to Lord Dartmouth, for his Majesty's perusal, before the agents would present it in form.

1775.

JANUARY.

4. Secretary of State's circular letter to the Governors of provinces, prohibiting the colonies sending Delegates to the next American Congress.
10. Provincial Assembly of New York reject the propositions of general Congress, by a small majority.
20. Lord Chatham, in the House of Lords, moved an address to his Majesty "for recalling the troops from Boston," which was rejected by a majority of 68 against 18.---Among the latter was his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.
23. Petition of the merchants of London on the situation of affairs in America, presented to the House of Commons.---Similar petitions were presented from Bristol, Glasgow, Norwich, Liverpool, Birmingham, &c. without effect.
26. Another petition from the merchants of London, and one from the American agents, presented to the House of Commons, and rejected by a majority of 218 to 68.

FEBRUARY.

1. Lord Chatham brought into the House "a provisional Act, for settling the troubles in America, and for asserting the supreme legislative authority and superintending power of Great Britain over the colonies."---Rejected by a majority of 61 to 32.---The Duke of Cumberland voted in the minority.
2. Petition of West India planters and merchants presented to the Lords, on American affairs.

Address

1775.

F E B R U A R Y.

6. Address of the Commons to his Majesty, "offering their lives and fortunes in suppressing the rebellion in America," carried by 296 against 106.
7. Address of the Lords carried by 104 to 29. A protest, saying the address amounted to a *declaration of war*, entered by 18 Lords.
20. Resolution of the House of Commons relative to the disputes in America, "Exempting the Colonists from any duty, tax, or assessment, present or future, except such duties only as are necessary for the regulation of commerce," &c.
24. Petition of the city of London presented to the House of Commons, on the Restraining Bill.
Petition and memorial from the Assembly of Jamaica, on American affairs, presented to the House of Commons. Also one from Waterford in Ireland.
26. General Gage sends a detachment from Boston to Marblehead to seize cannon deposited near Salem.---
Return next day without finding any.

M A R C H.

16. Petition of the Quakers, on American affairs, presented to his Majesty.
18. General Gage seizes 13,425 musket-cartridges, and 3000 lb. weight of ball, collected by the Provincials.
20. Provincial Convention of Virginia meet at Richmond to choose Delegates to Congress, suspend certain courts, establish a militia, &c.
21. Public stores removed in the night from Charles-town by the Carolinians.
22. Mr. Burke's conciliatory propositions negatived by a majority of 270 to 78; as were also Mr. Hartley's on the 27th, without a division.
24. Provincial Convention of New England meet at Concord.
30. Bill "to restrain the trade and commerce of the four New England provinces to the British dominions, and to prohibit them from the Newfoundland fishery," received the Royal assent.

A P R I L.

5. Rules and regulations for the Massachusetts's army settled in Provincial Congress.
10. Petition and remonstrance of the city of London, on American affairs, presented to his Majesty.

Lord

1775.

A P R I L.

12. Lord Effingham resigns his regiment rather "than fight against the liberties of his fellow-subjects."
13. Bill "to restrain the colonies of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, the Delaware counties, Virginia, and South Carolina," received the Royal assent.
19. *Commencement of hostilities in America.*---General Gage having sent a detachment to seize or destroy cannon and ammunition at Concord, were, on their return to Boston, fired on at Lexington by the Provincials, when a skirmish ensued, in which several on both sides were killed and wounded.
20. Sailed from Portsmouth the *Cerberus* frigate, with Generals Howe, Clinton, and Burgoyne, for Boston.
 - Provincial Convention at New York meet to choose Delegates to general Congress.
 - Lord Dunmore removes the public stores in the night from Williamsburg on board armed vessels.
25. Inhabitants of Boston deliver up their arms, and leave the town.
26. Provincial magazine in Maryland seized by the inhabitants of Baltimore.

M A Y.

1. Act of Parliament, establishing Popery in Canada, takes place.
 - Same day, his Majesty's marble bust at Montreal disfigured by some unknown person, writing on it "This is the Pope of Canada," &c.
2. Ticonderago taken by the Provincials, under Ethan Allen.
 - The Virginians resolve "not to export tobacco for Great Britain."
3. Crown-Point taken by the Provincials under Ethan Allen.
 - The Virginians appear in arms, and seize the public stores.
5. Committee of New York's letter to the city of London.---Read June 23.
 - Provincial Congress at Watertown, Massachusetts, resolve "not to obey General Gage as their Governor."
6. Association at New York.
10. Second general Congress meet at Philadelphia.

1775.

M A Y.

13. Second petition, &c. of the city of London presented to his Majesty, by the Lord Mayor, &c.
15. Congress advise the citizens of New York to resist military operations.
 - Paper currency established by Congress, for the support of a continental army.
 - Memorial of the province of New York presented to the Commons, to the Lords, and a petition to the King.
17. Fort St. John taken by the Provincials.
 - General Assembly of Connecticut lay an embargo on all exports.

The people of New Jersey appropriate the public treasury to raising troops.

The Americans take the post-office into their own hands.
20. Articles of confederation and perpetual union entered into by the Delegates of the *United States* of America.
25. Fire at Boston destroys stores, &c. to the amount of 40,000l.
26. Provincial Congress of New Jersey prohibit exports.
 - Reinforcement, with Generals Howe, Clinton, and Burgoyne, arrive at Boston.
 - Congress address the Canadians.
27. Skirmish about forage and live stock on Hog Island, &c. near Boston.

Inhabitants and Magistrates of New York seize the King's stores, and take the civil government of the city into their own hands.
28. Provincial ships for Massachusetts seized, by order of Admiral Graves.
29. First intelligence of the affair at Lexington arrived in England.

J U N E.

2. Congress resolve "that no negotiation by bill, draught, or supply, be done with British Officers, or their agents.
8. Lord Dunmore abdicates his Government of Virginia, by leaving the palace at Williamsburg, and going, with his family, on board the Fowey man of war at York-town.
 - The Continental Congress resolve "that the compact between the Crown and people of Massachusetts Bay is dissolved," &c.

General

1775.

J U N - E.

9. General Carleton's proclamation against sedition in Canada.
 - A buttock of beef, which had been sent from London to Charlestown, as a present, but not suffered to be landed, and returned to England, was eaten at the Jamaica Coffee-house, Rotherhithe.
12. General Gage's proclamation, establishing martial law, and offering pardon to all---but *Samuel Adams* and *John Hancock*.
14. Address of Congress to the inhabitants of Canada.
17. Bloody action on Bunker's Hill.---Dr. Warren (Major General) killed.
 - Charlestown, in Massachusetts's Bay, burnt by General Gage's army.
18. Legislature of Virginia declare "their constitutional dependence on Great Britain."
21. Provincial Congress of South Carolina resolve "not to deal with any of the inhabitants or vessels of Poole, in Dorset."
 - Congress appoint George Washington, Esq. "Generalissimo and Commander in Chief of all their forces in America."
22. Provincial Congress of South Carolina censure absentees.
24. The citizens of London, in Common-hall, declare "their abhorrence of the war in America."
27. British troops at Boston-neck fire upon the town of Roxbury.
28. His Majesty refuses to receive the petition and remonstrance of the city of London, sitting on the Throne, on affairs in America.

J U L Y.

1. Provincial Congress of Georgia receive no goods shipped from Great Britain.---Non-exportation September 10.
2. His Excellency General Washington took the command of the Continental troops at Cambridge, in Massachusetts's Bay.
4. The colony of Rhode Island suspend the Governor from the execution of his office.
5. Provincial Congress of New York prohibit the exportation of provisions to the Newfoundland fishery.

C

Declaration

1775.

J U L Y.

6. Declaration of the united Colonies of America, in general Congress, setting forth "the causes and necessity of their taking up arms."
- Provincial Congress of Georgia approve every resolution of the Continental Congress.
7. Provincials destroy the British guard-house on the lines at Boston-neck.
- Non-importation of British goods agreed to in Georgia.
8. Address of Congress to the people of Great Britain.
9. Fort William and Mary, near Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, destroyed by the Scarborough man of war.
11. Provincials surprise and carry off several persons and cattle from Long Island, in Boston harbour.
- Association unanimously agreed to in the Provincial Congress of South Carolina.
12. Inhabitants of Georgia seize 13,000 lb. weight of gunpowder belonging to the State.
13. Association of the Georgians.
14. Petition of the province of Georgia to the King.--- Presented October 28.
- Address and petition of the city of London, on affairs in America, presented to his Majesty.
15. Declaration of Congress read to the Provincial forces near Boston, and approved.
- Congress of Indian chiefs and warriors meet General Carleton and Colonel Johnson at Montreal, and resolve to fulfil their engagements with Great Britain.
17. Spirited resolutions of the city of Dublin, relative to American affairs.
18. Four regiments of British troops arrive at Boston.
- General Congress regulate the militia establishment.
- Fort Johnson, in North Carolina, abandoned by Governor Martin, and afterwards burnt by the Provincials.
- Provincial Assembly of Virginia enter into resolutions similar to the other colonies.
19. Congress allow an importation of military stores.
- Light-houses in Boston harbour destroyed by the Provincials.
20. A general fast held by order of Congress.
- Non-exportation to Great Britain takes place in Virginia.
22. Every port in America shut, by a resolve of Congress.

Skirmish

1775.

J U L Y.

23. Skirmish near Machias, in Massachusetts Bay.
26. Association of the freemen of Maryland.
28. Address of Congress to the people of Ireland.
31. Skirmishing at Charlestown-neck, near Boston.
 - Skirmish at the Light-house near Roxbury, ditto
 - Congress reject the proposition of Parliament, made February 20.
 - Dr. Franklin appointed by Congress Postmaster-general of all America.
 - Governor Wentworth, of New Hampshire, goes on board a man of war for protection,

A U G U S T.

1. British force at Boston; 14 regiments of foot, 1 light-horse, 2000 marines, and 6 companies of artillery.--- Provincials 22,000, encamped in the neighbourhood, with fourteen pieces of ordnance.
 - The guild of merchants in Dublin publicly express their disapprobation of the war in America.
2. Continental Congress adjourn to the 5th of September.
- General Gage appointed Commander in Chief over all North America.
4. Committee Chamber of New York strictly forbid supplying the British troops in America with provisions.
5. Skirmish on Light-house Island, near Boston.
- Provincial Committee of North Carolina abjure Governor Martin.
8. Provincial Congress of Pennsylvania resolve "not to deal with certain British merchants."
 - Governor Martin's *flaming* proclamation to the people of North Carolina, dated on board the Cruiser ship of war in Cape Fear river.
9. Provincial Congress establish and regulate a militia force in New York colony.
 - Skirmish between the inhabitants of Gloucester and the Falcon sloop of war.
 - Foraging transports seized by the Provincials in Casco Bay.
10. Non-importation agreed to by the colonies, in Congress.
11. Great quantities of live stock, provisions, &c. taken on Gardiner's Island, by the British.
16. Upwards of 3000l. in 36s. pieces, seized on board a ship in the river Thames, bound for Boston in New England.

1775.

A U G U S T.

18. Proclamation of the States General "prohibiting the exportation of war-like stores to America.
20. Provincial Congress of North Carolina resolve to associate and arm the colony.
21. Ditto reject the articles of confederacy, recommended by general Congress, as premature.
22. Skirmishing in Providence river, Connecticut.
23. Twenty-one pieces of Government ordnance, &c. seized by the people of New York, although opposed and fired upon by the Asia man of war.
— His Majesty's proclamation "for suppressing rebellion and sedition."
25. Declaration of the province of Virginia.
— Provincial Congress of North Carolina declare Governor Martin's proclamation of the 8th instant to be "a false, scandalous, scurrilous, malicious, and seditious libel."
26. Skirmish on Plow'd-hill, near Charlestown, Massachusetts Bay.
— The general Assembly of Massachusetts Bay remove all Officers of the Crown.
27. Continental Congress take the management of Indian affairs out of the hands of the Crown Officers.
30. Skirmishing in Stonington harbour.

S E P T E M B E R.

1. Petition from the Congress to the King, delivered to Lord Dartmouth, by Richard Penn and Arthur Lée, Esqrs. agents for America.
— Loyal address from Nova Scotia presented to his Majesty by Lord Dartmouth.
2. Gen. Washington's address to the inhabitants, French and English, of Canada.
4. Lord Dartmouth reports that *no answer would be given* to the humble and dutiful petition of Congress to his Majesty.
5. Skirmish near St. John's Fort, upon Richelieu river.
— General Congress meet at Philadelphia.
8. Address of the North Carolinians to the inhabitants of the British empire.
10. Governor Martin's proclamation burnt by the hands of the common hangman.

Non-

1775.

S E P T E M B E R.

10. Non-exportation and non-importation take place throughout America.
11. The port of New York shut up.
13. Declaration of the province of South Carolina.
15. Lord William Campbell, Governor of South Carolina, goes on board the Tamer ship of war.
 - Militia of South Carolina take possession of Fort Johnson.
16. First British address (from Manchester) to the King, on American affairs.
23. Emigration from Scotland to America prohibited.
25. Provincials defeated near Montreal.---Colonel Ethan Allen taken prisoner.
 - The freeholders of Middlesex express their just abhorrence of a civil war in America, and address a letter on that subject to the people of Great Britain.
26. Provincials land on Governor's Island, in Boston harbour.
27. Resolution of the traders to America at Bristol, and petition to the Throne, on American affairs.
28. Reinforcement for America embark at Portsmouth.
29. Letter from the President of Congress (dated July 8) to the Lord Mayor of London, read in Common-hall to the Livery.
 - Letter from the Livery of London to the electors of Great Britain, on American affairs.

O C T O B E R.

2. General Carleton repulsed at Longuel, in Canada.
3. Live stock, &c. taken on Rhode Island by seamen from the men of war, &c.
4. Edict of the King of Denmark to his subjects, against giving any assistance to the Americans.
 - Mr. Walker, of Montreal, confined by order of General Carleton, for holding sentiments favourable to America.
 - The French West-India Islands manifest their good will towards the Americans.
- Proclamation in the British West-India islands, forbidding intercourse with the Americans.
7. The town of Bristol, near Rhode Island, fired on by armed ships, and laid under contribution.

General

1775.

OCTOBER.

12. General Gage embarked at Boston for England, leaving General Howe in command.
15. Lord Dunmore lands with a party at Norfolk, in Virginia, destroys 17 pieces of ordnance, and brought off two more. After this his Lordship landed several times, and destroyed or took cannon and stores of the Provincials.
16. Transports, with marines and stores, stranded and taken by the Provincials.
18. One hundred and thirty-nine dwelling-houses, and 278 store-houses burnt at Falmouth, by order of Admiral Graves.
19. Governor Tryon removed on board the Halifax packet in New York harbour.
20. Fort Chamblee taken by the Provincials, under Brigadier General Montgomery.
23. Stephen Sayre, Esq. of Oxford-street, London, taken into the custody of two King's Messengers, on a charge of treasonable practices.---Admitted to bail October 28.---Discharged December 3.
25. Lord Dunmore attempts to burn Hampton, and commits other acts of violence, which induces the Committee of Safety to publish a proclamation.
27. Address of the Commons carried by 176 to 72; of the Lords by 76 to 33.---General Conway, and two Bishops in the minority.
28. Major General Howe's proclamations at Boston.

NOVEMBER.

3. Fort St. John's taken by the Provincials, under Brigadier General Montgomery.
- West India merchants petition the House of Commons on the war in America.
6. A brig, laden with military stores, for Boston, carried into Cape Anne by an American privateer.
7. Lord Dunmore establishes martial law, and emancipates the slaves in Virginia.
9. Provincial Committee of Pennsylvania instruct their Delegates "not to agree to any proposition in general Congress that may lead to a separation with the Mother Country, or to a change of Government."
- Troops from Boston land at Letchmore's Point, but are driven off.

Lord

1775.

N O V E M B E R.

10. Lord George Germaine appointed Secretary of State for the American department, *vice* Lord Dartmouth.
 — Richard Penn, Esq. Governor of Pennsylvania, examined at the bar of the House of Lords.
 — Motion in the House of Lords to admit the petition of Congress as a ground for conciliation, rejected by 86 to 33.
11. General Assembly of the colony of Rhode Island pass an Act "for punishing persons found guilty of treasonable practices;" as also one "for sequestering their estates."
12. Montreal capitulates to the Provincials.---General Carleton retreats to Quebec.
13. Province of Massachusetts Bay pass an Act "for encouraging the fitting out of armed vessels."
14. General Gage arrives in London from Boston.
15. Skirmish between Lord Dunmore and the Provincials, near Great-bridge, in Virginia.
16. Mr. Burke's motion to bring in a bill "for composing the present troubles, and for quieting the minds of his Majesty's subjects in America," rejected by a majority of 210 to 105.
18. Action between the Royalists and Provincials in the province of Georgia.
23. Rivington, the printer, his house destroyed by the populace at New York.
25. The Continental Congress publish their determination "to pursue the war; or, to come to terms of a safe and lasting union with Great Britain."
26. Provincials defeated by the King's friends in South Carolina.
27. Petitions of the Common-council of London presented to both Houses of Parliament.
 Militia of Pennsylvania put under certain regulations, by Provincial Congress.

D E C E M B E R.

6. West-India planters and merchants in London petition the House of Commons, on American affairs.
 — Provincials, under Colonel B. Arnold, besiege Quebec.
 — General Congress resolve on "punishing rebellion and sedition," as a counterpart to the King's proclamation of August 23.
9. Skirmish at Great-bridge, near Norfolk, in Virginia.
Estates

1775.

D E C E M B E R.

9. Estates of Governor Hutchinson, &c. confiscated and sold by an Act of the Assembly of Rhode Island.
10. Two hundred marines, &c. land and burn houses at Conanicut, near Rhode Island.
11. The Fort at Great-bridge possessed by the Provincials under Colonel Woodford.
13. Eight thousand pounds in money seized at Portsmouth, on board a ship bound to America.
16. Order from the War-office "to enlist men for three years, or during the rebellion in America."
23. Colonel Ethan Allen, and other American prisoners, brought to England.
 - Bill "to prohibit all trade and intercourse with the North American colonies, *now in actual rebellion*," received the Royal assent.
 - His Majesty's proclamation for the distribution of such prizes as shall be taken from the Americans.
26. Request of his Britannick Majesty, "for the six Scots brigades," refused by the States of Holland.
Brigadier General Prescott, and 11 other officers, with 150 privates, taken in their passage from Montreal to Quebec, by Colonel Eaton of the Provincials.
29. Commodore Sir Peter Parker, with Earl Cornwallis, sail from Portsmouth.
31. Provincials defeated at Quebec, in a *coup de main* on that place, and Brigadier General Montgomery killed.

1776.

J A N U A R Y.

1. Town of Norfolk, worth 300,000*l.* in Virginia, burnt by Lord Dunmore and the Provincials; also the town of Portsmouth.
2. The *Tory Act* passed by Congress, and published.
3. The King's proclamation for seamen and distribution of prizes.
13. Continental Congress at Philadelphia.
19. Sir John Johnson and his adherents, in Tryon county, capitulate to Major General Schulyer.
26. Transports arrive at Barbadoes for provisions to subsist the troops at Boston.
29. Pastoral letter of the Synod of New York and Philadelphia to the congregations throughout America, delivered at the door of the House of Lords, and at the Commons.

Admiral

1776.

JANUARY.

30. Admiral Shulldham, with his fleet, arrive at Boston.

FEBRUARY.

2. General Clinton, with troops, &c. join Lord Dunmore at Norfolk, in Virginia.
Sir James Wright, Governor of Georgia, removes on board the Scarborough man of war at Tybee.
10. Commodore Hopkins, with five frigates, sent on a secret expedition by Congress.
13. Reinforcement of 2500 troops, under General Earl Cornwallis, sail from Cork for America.
27. A party of Royalists defeated at Moore's Creek-bridge, in North Carolina, by the Provincials, under Brigadier General Moore.

MARCH.

2. Firing between some marines and the Provincials at Conanicut, near Rhode Island.
3. Skirmishing between the Provincials and store-ships off Savannah, Georgia.
- Island of New Providence, Bahama, surrendered to the Provincials under Commodore Hopkins.---Governor Brown taken prisoner.
- and 5. Provincials, under General Washington, bombard the town and garrison of Boston from Phipp's Farm and Dorchester-neck.
11. Engagement between an English frigate and two French ships, laden with military stores for the Provincials, off Charlestown, South Carolina.
15. A brigantine, with a captain and 79 men of the Provincial artillery, taken by the Syren frigate off Cape-Fear.
16. Congress order a general fast on the 17th of May.
- Province of Nova Scotia resolve "to arm in defence of the King's government."
Military and naval association of Pennsylvania.
17. General Howe, with the forces and many inhabitants, obliged to evacuate Boston, which was immediately possessed and fortified by the Provincials.
18. Four transports, laden with stores, taken by a Provincial privateer off Charlestown.
- First Court of Admiralty in America, for condemning prizes, held at Ipswich, in Massachusetts's Bay.

D

Congress

1776.

M A R C H.

21. Congress recommend the study and improvement of agriculture, arts, manufactures, and commerce, in the United Colonies.
22. Address and petition of the city of London presented to his Majesty, on the disputes with America.
23. Congress issue letters of marque to cruize against the subjects of Great Britain.
- 26, &c. Reinforcement of eight regiments and 300 Germans embark at Cork, Portsmouth, &c. for America
- Constitution and government of South Carolina settled.

A P R I L.

- 3 and 4. General Howe, with his forces, &c. arrive at Halifax, Nova Scotia.
4. General Burgoyne, with the Brunswickers, &c. sail from Portsmouth for Quebec.
6. Engagement between some Provincial and British ships of war off Block Island.
- General Assembly of South Carolina resolve “not to treat with Great Britain but through the medium of Congress.”
7. Skirmish between the Provincials on Staten Island and the Savage sloop of war.
8. First Provincial ship (seized by the crew) brought into England, at Bristol; laden from Philadelphia to Nantz, for military stores, on account of Congress.
- Congress permit trade with any nation but Great Britain and Ireland.
9. Governor Eden, of Maryland, seized by order of General Lee; for which the latter is censured.
11. Letters of marque granted by Congress to privateers.
- General Assembly of South Carolina abjure the legislative authority of Great Britain.
12. Provincial Congress of North Carolina recommend a declaration of Independence, and foreign alliance.
16. Several persons of rank sail from New York, with proposals from Congress to the Courts in Europe.
27. Draughts from the guards, artillery, &c. embark at Portsmouth for America.
- Ordinance of the Empress Queen, prohibiting her subjects all intercourse with the Americans.

Lord

1776.

M A Y.

3. Lord Viscount Howe and Major General Howe appointed his Majesty's Commissioners for restoring peace in America, with power of pardon, punishment, &c.
- Admiral Sir Peter Parker and Earl Cornwallis, with a large fleet and army, arrive off Cape Fear.
5. Major General Clinton's proclamation of pardon to the Carolinians, excepting only Cornelius Harnett and Robert Howe.
6. Governor Carleton having received succours from England, the Provincials, under *one* Arnold, who had invested Quebec for five months, obliged to abandon their works and retreat.
- First Division of Hessians, under General de Heister, sail from Portsmouth for America.
7. British troops land in North Carolina, and drive the Provincials from their posts.
- 9 and 10. Skirmishing in the Delaware between two ships of war and 13 Provincial armed-boats.
11. Declaration of Rights and Independence in Virginia.
14. Three store-ships taken by the Provincials in Boston harbour.
- Several new Peers created to strengthen Ministry.
15. Congress, considering the *United Colonies* as excluded by the capture-acts from the protection of the Crown, suppress its authority.
19. Provincials defeated at the Ceders in Canada.
20. A schooner, laden with arms and ammunition from Cape Francois to Rhode Island, taken by Vice Admiral Shulldham.
- Provincials defeated and taken at Kinchen, near Montreal, Canada.
21. The freeholders and inhabitants of Watertown, in New England, recommend *Independence*.
22. General Carleton, with 900 troops, set out from Quebec for Montreal, Canada.
24. A store-ship taken by an American vessel off Newbury port, Massachusetts's Bay.
28. Provincial Congress of Maryland order the prayers for the King to be omitted in church service.
30. A Spanish snow, with 12,800 dollars, &c. taken by the Liverpool man of war off the Delaware.

1776.

J U N E.

4. Address of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, on the disturbances in America, to the King.
6. General Burgoyne, with the Brunswickers, &c. arrive at Quebec.
7. Inhabitants of Savannah agree to burn the town and shipping rather than fall into the hands of the British.
8. Provincials defeated, in an attempt to surprise the King's troops at la Trois Rivières, in Canada.
9. British troops, under General Clinton, land on Long Island, in Charlestown harbour.
12. General Howe and Admiral Shuldham, with the fleet and forces, leave Halifax.
13. Provincials attack a small squadron, under Commodore Bankes, in Boston harbour.
14. Provincial Congress of New Jersey absolve the Colony from any allegiance to Governor Franklin.
15. Montreal retaken by the King's troops, under General Carleton.
18. Fort-Chamblée retaken by ditto.
19. Fort St. John's retaken by ditto.
- 10, 17, and 19. Transports, with 450 of the 71st regiment, taken by the Provincials in Boston harbour.
20. Lord Howe's circular letter, and declaration to the Americans, dated on board the Eagle off Massachusetts bay.
- Province of New York associate.
22. Lord Howe, with his fleet, arrive off Halifax.---Sailed from thence the same day.
23. Plot against General Washington, &c. discovered, and the Mayor of New York committed to prison on suspicion of being concerned in it.
24. Independence recommended by the Pennsylvanians.
28. British fleet, under Sir Peter Parker, defeated in an attack upon a Fort on Sullivan's Island, near Charlestown, in South Carolina.
29. Admiral Lord Shuldham, with the fleet, arrive off Sandy Hook, New York harbour.

J U L Y.

2. Several Peers created to strengthen Ministry in Ireland.
3. General Howe, with a powerful army, land on Staten Island, in New York harbour, without opposition.

Congress

1776.

J U L Y.

4. Congress declare the United States of America INDEPENDENT.---This declaration, abjuring all allegiance to the British Crown, and renouncing all political connection with this country, was read in every town in the colonies, and at the head of the Continental army at New York, where the equestrian statue of his Majesty, erected in 1770, was laid prostrate.
— Edict of his most faithful Majesty, prohibiting his subjects from any intercourse with the Americans.
8. The declaration of Independence was proclaimed at the State-house in Philadelphia.
12. Lord Howe, with the fleet, arrive off Staten Island.
14. Lord Howe sent a flag, with a letter inclosing his commission, directed to "George Washington, Esq. at New York," which was refused to be accepted, on account of its not being properly addressed.
— Hostilities between Lord Dunmore and the Virginians at George's Island.
19. Commodore Fielding, with Hessians, Weldeckers, baggage horses, &c. sail from Plymouth for America.
— Lord and General Howe's commissions printed and distributed in every part of America, by order of Congress.
20. General Paterson waited on General Washington with another letter, directed to "George Washington, &c. &c. &c." which was also objected.
27. The British fleet and army left Charlestown harbour.

A U G U S T.

12. Two fleets, under Commodore Hotham, with Guards and Hessians, arrive at Staten Island.
14. Admiral Sir Peter Parker, with the troops under General Clinton, arrive at Staten Island.---Along with them came Lord Dunmore and Lord Wm. Campbell. Skirmishing between the Americans and Cherokees.
17. General Washington orders all non-effectives to quit New York.
22. British and Hessian army, under Generals Howe, Earl Cornwallis, Clinton, de Heister, Earl Percy, &c. land at Utrecht, on Long Island, and drive the Americans into their entrenchments, with great loss.

Americans

1776.

AUGUST.

27. Americans, under Major General Sullivan, defeated near Brookland, on Long Island. This General, with B. Gen. Stirling and Udell, and 10 other Field-officers, were taken prisoners. Nearly 2000 Americans were either killed or wounded, and 1096 made prisoners. Of the British and Hessians not above 350 were killed or wounded.
29. Americans, under General Putnam, abandon their lines on Long Island, and pass over in the night to New York, undiscovered.

SEPTEMBER.

11. Conference between his Majesty's Commissioners and a deputation (Dr. Franklin, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Rutledge) from Congress.
15. The troops under General Sir William Howe landed at Kepp's Bay, on New York Island; but finding that the Americans had retreated to their strong works at King's Bridge, the British take possession of the city of New York the same day.
19. Lord Howe and General Howe issued a second declaration, which induced great numbers, as it is supposed, of the Americans to make submission.
23. Great part of New York burnt by incendiaries in the night.
26. Several American ships take in military stores at Nantz for Congress; also at Bourdeaux.
30. General Howe's proclamation, promising a full pardon to all deserters from the British troops in America.---A few only returned.

OCTOBER.

3. Loan offices established in each of the United States.
4. Articles of confederation and perpetual union between the United States of America, signed by all the Delegates in Congress.
7. His Catholic Majesty declares his neutrality with respect to Great Britain and America.
12. A strong detachment of British troops embark at New York, and land at Frog's Neck.
- 11 and 13. American fleet, under Arnold, on Lake Champlain, destroyed by General Carleton.

Address

1776.

OCTOBER.

16. Address of 946 persons of New York, &c. presented to Lord and General Howe.---*Constitutional Supremacy.*
18. Second division of Hessians, Wetzackers, and light-horse, &c. under General Knyphausen, arrive at New York from England, under convoy of Commodore Fielding.
 - Americans retreat from King's Bridge to White Plains and Courtland Manor.
 - Action at Pelham Manor and New Rochelle.
19. Address of the city of York, congratulating his Majesty on the success of his arms in North America.
21. Skirmish at Mamaroneck, near New York.
 - American oath of allegiance enacted by Congress.
25. King's proclamation for increasing the bounty to seamen, and distribution of prizes.
28. Engagement on White Plains, in which the Americans, under General Washington, were defeated and driven to their strong works, with considerable loss.
31. General Howe's intention of attacking the Americans in full force prevented by rainy weather.
 - Amendment to the address of the Commons lost by 242 to 87;---of the Lords by 91 to 26.---*A protest by 14 Lords entered upon the Journals.*

NOVEMBER.

1. American army retreat from their entrenchments on White Plains to North Castle.
3. General Carleton evacuates Crown-Point.
6. Lord John Cavendish's motion for a revision of all Acts of Parliament relative to America, rejected by 109 to 47.
16. Fort-Washington, garrisoned by nearly 3000 Americans, under Colonel Magaw, attacked in four parts and taken by storm.
18. Fort-Lee abandoned by the Americans, and taken by the British under Earl Cornwallis.
20. Fort-Cumberland, in Nova Scotia, attacked by the Americans, but repulsed.
28. Newark, in New Jersey, possessed by the British, under Earl Cornwallis.
30. The Commissioners issue a proclamation of general pardon to all ranks of people in America, surrendering and taking the oaths of allegiance.

Earl

1776.

D E C E M B E R.

1. Earl Cornwallis took possession of Brunswick, and obliged the American troops to pass the Delaware at Trenton, New Jersey.
7. Fire in the Dock-yard at Portsmouth, by James Aitken, alias John the Painter, for which he was executed March 10, 1777.
8. British army and navy, under Lieutenant General Clinton and Admiral Sir Peter Parker, take Rhode Island without opposition; and block up Hopkin's squadron in Providence river.
10. Congress publish a manifesto, exhorting the Americans to perseverance.
13. Public fast and humiliation throughout England, by the King's proclamation.
— General Lee surprised and made prisoner by the patrolle under Lieutenant Colonel Harcourt, at Baskinridge, in Morris County, New Jersey.
14. British and Hessians cantoned at Burlington, Burdenton, and Trenton, on the Delaware, in New Jersey.
Congress remove to Baltimore, in Maryland.
17. A verdict in the Court of King's-bench given against certain printers of news-papers, for publishing an advertisement signed *John Horne*, respecting the payment of 100l. to Dr. Franklin, subscribed by the Constitutional Society.
26. King's troops attacked at Trenton, and 918 Hessians, &c. under Colonel Rhal, taken prisoners by General Washington.
30. Instructions given by Congress to American Plenipotentiaries at the courts of Vienna, France, Spain, Portugal, and the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

1777.

J A N U A R Y.

3. Action at Prince-town, in New Jersey.---British retreat to Brunswick.---General Mercier killed.
23. Skirmish near Somerset Court-house, in New Jersey.
American establishment upon paper, 54,000 men.

F E B R U A R Y.

13. Ebeneza Platt, an American, committed to Newgate.
14. Petition of the city of London against the Bill for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, to the House of Commons.

Memorial

1777.

F E B R U A R Y.

21. Memorial presented by Sir Joseph Yorke to the States General, at the Hague, on American affairs, to which an answer was given by Count Welderen, in London, March 26.

M A R C H.

3. Bill to "enable his Majesty to detain and secure persons charged with high treason in America, or on the seas for piracy," received the Royal assent. Also one "to enable the Board of Admiralty to grant letters of marque to private ships, &c. and to make reprisals on all American vessels."
23. A large magazine of American stores at Peek's-kill, near New York, destroyed by the British troops under Colonel Bird.

A P R I L.

10. United States Lottery began drawing; 100,000 tickets.
13. Skirmish between Lord Cornwallis and a party of Americans at Bound-brook, in New Jersey.
26. A large magazine of American stores at Danbury, in Connecticut, destroyed by a detachment of British troops under General Tryon.
27. Skirmish at Ridgefield.---General Wooster killed.

M A Y.

7. English packet for Holland taken by an American privateer, commanded by Cunningham, and carried into Dunkirk.
8. Constitution and government of the province of New York settled.
9. General Burgoyne, with foreign troops, sailed from Plymouth for Quebec.
20. Articles of the definitive treaty of peace concluded between the States of South Carolina and Georgia and the Cherokee Indians.
22. Two hundred and three American vessels taken, and fifteen re-captures, by Lord Howe's fleet since January 1.
- Constitution and form of government settled in Maryland.

E

British

1777.

M A Y.

23. British stores, vessels, &c. destroyed in Sagg harbour, Long Island, by Colonel Meigs.
24. German recruits, with their camp-equipage, &c. arrive at New York, from England.
27. French ships arrive at Boston, with warlike stores and Officers from Europe.
30. Lord Chatham's motion "for an address to his Majesty on the *unnatural* war in America," rejected by 99 to 28 Lords.

J U N E.

3. Additional British and German troops, with tents and field equipage, arrive at New York.
6. General Burgoyne, with foreign troops, arrive at Quebec, from England.
16. A party of Americans take possession of St. John's, which they were soon after obliged to quit.
20. General Burgoyne's speech to the Indian Congress at the river Bouquet.
22. British, under General Howe, &c. evacuate Brunswick, &c. and retreat (a feint) to Amboy, New Jersey.
24. Remonstrance to the Courts of France and Holland, respecting the assistance afforded by their subjects to the Americans.
26. Action at Quibble-town, in New Jersey, between Earl Cornwallis and the Americans under Lord Stirling.
28. The several States in America pass an Act, obliging all male white inhabitants to take an oath of allegiance.
29. General Burgoyne's proclamation to the Americans.

J U L Y.

4. The French King publishes his determination of affording the fullest protection to commerce.
 6. Forts Ticonderoga and Mount-Independence abandoned by the Americans under General St. Clair. The same day Skeneborough-fort and several galleys on Lake Champlain were destroyed, and the forts possessed by General Burgoyne's army. The Americans also retreat from Fort-Anne, Fort-George, &c.
 7. The Americans, under Colonel Francis, defeated at Wood Creek, near Ticonderoga, by B. Gen. Frazer.
 - Commodore Manly and two American frigates taken by Sir George Collier, in the Rainbow, &c. off Halifax.
- Congress

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J U L Y.

- Congress order monuments to be erected to the memory of Major Gen. Warren and Brig. Gen. Mercier.
10. Major General Prescott surprised at his quarters on Rhode Island, and carried off by a small party of Americans, under Colonel Barton.
 23. Admiral Lord Howe and General Sir William Howe, with a great military and naval force, sail from New York for the Chesapeake.
 28. Fort-Edward, above Albany, abandoned by the Americans.

A U G U S T.

5. Lieut. Col. St. Leger invests Fort-Stanwix, on the Mohawk river, but is obliged to raise the siege on the 22d, with some loss.
6. He defeats a body of 1000 American militia, under General Harkimer, of which, it is said, 400 were killed.
- Miss M'Crea murdered by Gen. Burgoyne's army.
7. The crew of an American privateer land at Penzance, in Cornwall, and plunder the farmers.
15. Gen. Burgoyne's army are fifteen days in a march of eighteen miles.
22. Americans make a descent on Staten Island, but are repulsed with great loss by Brig. Gen. Campbell; and Brig. Gen. de Bore killed.
25. The British troops, under Gen. Howe, land at Elk-Ferry, in Maryland.
27. General Howe's declaration of *peace* and *pardon* published.

S E P T E M B E R.

3. Skirmish at Christian-bridge, near Elk-head, where a detachment of the Americans were defeated by Lord Cornwallis.
- Several Quakers seized by order of Congress, on suspicion of treasonable practices.
11. General engagement on the heights of Brandy-wine, in which the American forces, (15,000) under Gen. Washington, were defeated by Gen. Howe's army, of equal number, with considerable loss on both sides.
12. The Americans retreat to Philadelphia.

1777.

S E P T E M B E R.

12. Lieut. Gen. Clinton sent four strong detachments from New York into the Jerseys on a foraging excursion, all of which returned on the 16th, after some skirmishing, with 400 head of cattle, 400 sheep, &c.
13. Wilmington possessed by the British, and the President, Mr. M'Kinley, made prisoner.
16. Skirmishes near Goshen.
 - General Coudray, a French officer in the American service, drowned in the Schuylkill.
 - Detachment of British and German troops, under Lieut. Col. Baum, defeated by the New England militia, under Gen. Starke, with great loss, at Bennington, and the Colonel taken prisoner.
17. Americans, under Major Gen. Lincoln, surprise and make four companies of the 53d regiment prisoners near Ticonderoga.
19. Action near Saratoga, with great bravery and loss on each side.
20. Gen. Wayne surprised in the night by Major Gen. Grey, near the Schuylkill, and 300 of his troops killed or wounded.
23. The second battalion of light infantry, with six pieces of cannon, taken by the Americans at Swede's-ford.
24. Americans repulsed in an attack on Diamond Island, Lake George.
26. Philadelphia taken possession of by the British, under Earl Cornwallis.
 - General Howe's army encamped at German-town.
 - General Washington's army encamped at Skippack-Creek, 18 miles from ditto.
27. The Delaware frigate of 32 guns taken, and the Americans defeated in their attack on Philadelphia.

O C T O B E R.

1. A detachment of British, under Lieut. Col. Stirling, take the fort at Billing's Point, on the Delaware.
4. The Americans attack the British forces at German-town, near Philadelphia, but were repulsed, with great loss on both sides. Of the former Gen. Nash was among the slain, and of the latter Brig. General Agnew.
6. The British fleet, under Admiral Lord Howe, enters the Delaware.

Forts

1777.

OCTOBER.

6. Forts Clinton and Montgomery, on the North River, taken by Gen. Clinton.---Two American frigates burnt, and vast stores destroyed.---Count Grabouskie and Lieut. Col. Campbell, of the British, killed.---N. B. A boom and chain cross the river, said to have cost 70,000*l.* destroyed.
7. Severe action near Still-water, wherein the King's troops were worsted; Brig. Gen. Frazer, Lieut. Col. Breyden, Sir James Clarke, and many other officers being killed; and Gen. Arnold and Gen. Lincoln, of the Americans, wounded.
8. Fort-Constellation, on the North River, abandoned by the Americans to Gen. Tryon.
9. Continental Village, barracks for 1500 men, a vast magazine of stores, &c. destroyed by Gen. Tryon.
10. Skirmishing at Fish-kill creek, near Fort-Edward.
16. The village, works, shipping, and stores at Esopus, on Hudson's River, destroyed by Major Gen. Vaughan and Commodore Sir James Wallace.
17. Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne, and his army of 5600 men, ordnance, stores, camp equipage, &c. &c. surrender, on convention, to Major Gen. Gates, commanding 16,000 Americans, at Saratoga, prisoners of war.
22. Detachment from Philadelphia attack a redoubt at Red-Bank, but are repulsed with considerable loss.---Col. Donop mortally wounded.
23. The Augusta man of war, and Merlin sloop, lost in the Delaware.
24. Lord Howe, since the 27th of May, had taken 118 prizes and 13 recaptures.

NOVEMBER.

5. Convention troops from Saratoga arrive at Barracks near Boston, Massachusetts Bay.
15. The fort on Mud-Island, in the Delaware river, taken by Admiral Lord Howe.
18. The redoubt at Red-Bank evacuated by the Americans, and several armed-craft destroyed in the Delaware.
20. The British forces in America said to be 55,000 soldiers and 100 ships of war.
- The amendment to the address rejected in the House of Commons by 243 to 86: --In the Lords by 97 to 28.---*Protest by two Lords.*

Congress

1777.

N O V E M B E R.

22. Congress (now removed to York-town, Pennsylvania) resolve "not to treat with Great Britain upon any terms unless the *Independence* of America be first acknowledged."

D E C E M B E R.

5. Action at White-marsh, where Earl Cornwallis attacked the American camp; and on the 7th routed a party at Edge-hill.
9. Manchester and Liverpool first offer to raise each a regiment of volunteers for the service of Government.
10. Mr. Wilkes's motion for a repeal of all the laws obnoxious to America passed since 1763, rejected by 160 to 12.
- The bill "for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act" received the Royal assent.
24. Subscription entered into for the relief of American prisoners confined in England.
- Preliminary articles of treaty between France and America agreed upon at Paris, and sent to Congress the 27th.
28. About 1000 tons of forage collected and brought into Philadelphia for the use of the King's troops in winter quarters there.

1778.

J A N U A R Y.

3. Eight new regiments of foot appointed at the War-office.
8. Congress resolve "that General Burgoyne's army should not embark for England till the convention was ratified in form by the Court of London."
10. Subscription for relieving the American prisoners closed; it amounted to 3815l. 17s. 6d. in London, exclusive of near 1000l. subscribed in the country. Prisoners in England nine hundred and twenty-four.
16. Motion for a subscription for giving additional bounties to volunteers, rejected in the Guildhall of London by a majority of three to one. The same day subscriptions were entered into at the London Tavern, which afterwards amounted to 14,000l.
25. King's proclamation for a general fast, Feb. 27.
30. Commercial treaty between France and America signed at Paris by the deputies.

Supply

1778.

F E B R U A R Y.

4. Supply for the new raised regiments carried in the House of Commons by 223 to 130.
6. Treaty of alliance, eventual and defensive, between his most Christian Majesty Louis XVI. and the Thirteen United States of America, concluded at Paris.
11. It was affirmed in the House of Lords, that the Americans had taken 733 British vessels, 47 of which were released, and 127 retaken; and that the remaining 559 were valued at 2,600,000*l*. It was also alleged, that of 173 privateers in the American service, only 34 had been taken. In opposition to this, 904 prizes had been made, valued at 1,808,000*l*.
16. General Gates' letter to the Earl of Thanet read in the House of Lords.
17. Spirited petition of the county of Norfolk to the House of Commons, on the ruinous war in America, presented.
19. Lord North's conciliatory bill brought into Parliament.
21. Natche's district, West Florida, submit to Capt. Willing, in the American service.
- Mr. Burke's motion for copies of American papers, rejected by 223 to 137.

M A R C H.

7. The Randolph American frigate, of 36 guns, blown up by the Yarmouth, Capt. Vincent, off Barbadoes.
9. The Alfred, of 20 guns, taken by Capt. Pringle, of the Ariadne, West Indies.
11. The bill "to enable his Majesty to appoint Commissioners, with sufficient powers, to treat and agree upon the means of quieting the disturbances now subsisting in certain of the American colonies," received the Royal assent. At same time bills for repealing the tea act and restraining bill, &c. passed.
13. French declaration presented to the Court of London, acknowledging the *Independence* of America.
- Address and petition of the city of London to the King, on affairs in America, presented.
17. Censure on Administration rejected in the Commons by 263 to 113:---in the Lords by 100 to 36.
18. French King's order to seize all the British ships in the ports of France.

The

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M A R C H.

20. The French Ambassador left London, and a general embargo laid on all shipping in the ports of France.
21. The American Deputies at Paris, Dr. Franklin, Silas Deane, and Arthur Lee, Esqrs. presented to the French King in due form.
23. Duke of Richmond's motion "for withdrawing our land and naval forces from America," rejected by 50 to 33 in the House of Lords.
24. Treaty of friendship, guarantee, and commerce, between Spain and Portugal.
The militia of England embodied.
27. An embargo laid on all the French ships in the river Thames, and Lord Stormont, late Ambassador at Paris, arrived in London.
- Col. Mawhood made an incursion into the Jerseys, and carried off a considerable supply of forage from Salem, &c. to New York.
30. Petition on the ill-conduct of the war in America, from Newcastle upon Tyne, presented to the House of Commons.

A P R I L.

10. The Canadian merchants in London petition Lord George Germaine for a repeal of the Quebec act.
13. The Earl of Carlisle, Governor Johnston, and William Eden, Esq. were appointed by the King his Commissioners, along with Lord and General Howe, in America, and they embarked at Portsmouth on the 16th.
- French fleet of sixteen ships of the line and eight frigates, under Count D'Estaing, sail from Toulon for America.
- Mr. S. Deane arrived at Falmouth, Casco Bay, from France, with the treaties of commerce and alliance.
15. Lord North's conciliatory bills printed at New York, by order of General Tryon.
22. Congress forbid any private or partial convention with the King's Commissioners; and reject Lord North's bills, which, however, they order to be printed and circulated.

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A P R I L.

23. American sailors from the Ranger privateer of 18 guns, Paul Jones, make a descent at Whitehaven, in Cumberland, and attempt to burn the town.---The same crew landed at Lord Selkirk's, near Kircudbright, in Scotland, and pillaged the house.
24. Royal naval review at Chatham.

M A Y.

2. Loyal address of the Roman Catholics in England presented to his Majesty.
- Royal naval review at Portsmouth.
- Congress receive the two treaties of alliance and commerce, signed at Paris Jan. 30, and Feb. 6, by Mr. Simon Deane, in a French frigate.
4. Lieut. Col. Abercromby attacks and defeats a party of Americans near Philadelphia.
8. Gen. Sir Henry Clinton arrived in Philadelphia from New York, to take the command.
- Two frigates of 32 and 28 guns, nine large ships, three privateers of 16 each, three ditto of 10 guns, 23 brigs, with a great number of smaller vessels, destroyed in the Delaware by Capt. Henry; and stores, &c. at Burdenton, New Jersey.
- The common-wealth of Pennsylvania proclaim fifty-seven persons, by name, guilty of high treason.
9. Address of Congress to the people of America, ordered to be read in every place of religious worship.
11. Earl of Chatham died.---Buried at the public expence in Westminster Abbey, June 8.
13. General Burgoyne arrived in England, on parole, by leave of Congress.
18. The grand *Mischianza* exhibited at Philadelphia on the departure of General Howe for England.
21. Marquis de la Fayette surprised in his attempt on Philadelphia, and retreats.
25. Lieut. Col. Campbell, with a detachment from Rhode Island, destroyed several vessels, houses, and stores, on Hickamanet river, and took a galley of force at Warren creek, Connecticut.
- General Assembly of Pennsylvania reject Lord North's conciliatory bills.
30. A party of British destroy all the saw-mills near Taunton river, New England.

F

A general

1778.

J U N E.

1. A general embargo laid on all shipping in the sea-ports of Great Britain, and the hands impressed.
- The crew of an American privateer of 16 guns land near Banff, in Scotland, and plunder a gentleman's house.
2. Establishment and pay of the American army fixed by Congress.
- Gen. Sir William Howe arrived at Portsmouth from America.
9. The King's Commissioners arrive at Philadelphia, and immediately send their powers and instructions to Congress.
17. Congress (by their President) answer the Commissioners letters, rejecting any overture until the *Independence* of America be first acknowledged.
- The Licorne French frigate of 32 guns taken by Adm. Keppel's squadron in the Bay of Biscay.
- Severe action between La Belle Poule and the Arethusa frigate, Capt. Marshall, off Brest.
18. The British army, under Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, evacuate Philadelphia, and march through the Jerseys for New York, where they arrived July 5, after much opposition from the Americans.
19. Major General Arnold took possession of Philadelphia.
- The Pallas French frigate of 32 guns taken by Adm. Keppel's squadron.
28. The Americans attack Gen. Clinton's baggage at Monmouth, in the Jerseys, but are repulsed.---Lieut. Col. Monckton of the British, and Lieut. Col. Bonner of the Americans killed.---N. B. Forty-five British and eleven Germans died of heat and fatigue.
- French King's declaration of war, dated Versailles, declared at Martinico August 15.
30. Col. Butler and the Indians ravage the back settlements at Wyoming, &c. on the Susquehanna, and otherwise harass the Americans, with many savage acts of murder and cruelty.

J U L Y.

4. Court-martial on Gen. Lee, at Brunswick, for his conduct June 28, find him censurable August 12.
5. The British army, under Gen. Clinton, arrive at New York from Philadelphia.

The

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J U L Y.

8. The Lively frigate taken by the French fleet off Brest.
- D'Estaing's French fleet appear off the Delaware.
- The Polly American privateer of 16 guns taken by the Ostrich sloop of 14, in the West-Indies.
10. The French King authorises reprisals on the British, and publishes an ordinance relative to the distribution of prizes.
11. British fleet, under Lord Howe, blocked up in New York harbour by Count D'Estaing's French fleet of fifteen sail, who make several prizes.
18. Congress resolve "that no answer be given to the letter of the 11th inst. from the British Commissioners."
27. Engagement between the British fleet, 24 sail of the line, under Admiral Keppel, and the French fleet 32, commanded by M. D'Orvilliers.
Col. Clarke, with about 250 Americans, destroy the French, Tory, and Indian settlements on the Upper Mississippi.
29. The French fleet having left New York on the 22d, arrive off Rhode Island.
- His Majesty's declaration of hostilities and reprisals.

A U G U S T.

5. His Majesty's instructions to Captains of privateers issued from the Admiralty.
6. The Sieur Gerard publicly received by Congress at Philadelphia as Plenipotentiary from the Court of France, and delivered his credentials.
- Four English frigates and several transports sunk at Rhode Island, to prevent their falling into the hands of Count D'Estaing.
8. Newport, in Rhode Island, attacked by American troops, but repulsed; whilst the French fleet cannonade the British lines.
10. Action between a French squadron and Admiral Sir Edward Vernon, off Pondicherry, East-Indies.
11. Letters of marque granted by the Admiralty against the French, and powers given to condemn prizes.
- Above 300 dwelling-houses, besides warehouses, &c. destroyed by fire at New York.

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A U G U S T.

11. The English fleet, under Lord Howe, which arrived off Rhode Island on the 9th, separated from Count D'Estaing's fleet by a storm, when preparing to engage.---The latter driven into Boston the 23d.
- Congress resolve not to hold any manner of correspondence with George Johnstone, Esq. one of the King's Commissioners.
13. The Languedoc of 90 guns, Count D'Estaing, attacked by the Renown of 50 guns, Capt. Dawson. At same time the Preston of 50 guns attacked the Tonant of 80, off Nantuckett Island.
16. The Isis of 50 guns, Capt. Raynor, attacked the Zele of 74, M. de Bougainville, off Sandy Hook.
20. French fleet return to Rhode Island, and sail for Boston the 22d.
25. La Sartine of 26 guns taken by Admiral Vernon off Pondicherry, East-Indies.
26. Declaration of the British Commissioners at New York.
29. Rear Admiral Sir Peter Parker, with six ships of the line, arrive at New York from Rhode Island.
30. The Americans, under Gen. Sullivan, retreat from Rhode Island.
- Lord Howe's fleet block up the French in Boston harbour.

S E P T E M B E R.

4. Mr. Drayton's answer to the British Commissioners letters, &c. published by order of Congress.
- Congress resolve "that no ratification of the convention at Saratoga, *subject to the controul of Parliament*, be accepted."
5. Major Gen. Grey destroyed seventy vessels, besides whale-boats, and 26 store-houses full of merchandize, in Bedford harbour and Fair-haven, on the Acaashinet river, New England.
- An affray at Boston between the French seamen and Americans.
6. Hessian and Anspach recruits arrive at New York.
- French and American sailors quarrel at Charlestown, South Carolina.
7. Fifty-seven American prisoners escape from Forton, near Gosport.

The

1778.

S E P T E M B E R.

7. The island of Dominica, in the West-Indies, taken by the French under the Marquis de Bouille.
10. The inhabitants of Martha's Vineyard Island obliged to supply the British army with 10,000 sheep, 300 oxen, and 1000l. in specie, collected for the use of Congress, and to deliver up to General Grey the arms, &c. of the Militia.
11. Admiral Byron arrived at Nantuckett from Halifax.¹
12. Memorials from the merchants of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Dordrecht, presented to the States General, on the situation of public affairs.
13. Sir Guy Carleton arrived in England from Quebec.
14. The islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, Newfoundland, seized by Com. Evans; the town, works, stores, &c. destroyed, and the Governor, garrison, and inhabitants, 932, sent to France.
16. King's proclamation of the distribution of prizes.
22. Gen. Clinton, with a large detachment from New York, went up the North River and burnt or destroyed several villages, stores, &c.
24. Gov. Johnstone leaves New York for England.
25. Lord Howe having resigned the command to Rear Admiral Gambier, he left New York for England.
26. Admiral Byron, with his squadron, arrive at New York from Nantuckett.
- Proclamation of the British Commissioners at New York, suspending the prohibitory acts, &c.
27. Earl Cornwallis surprised Washington's regiment of dragoon guards at Old Taapan, in New Jersey, most of whom were either killed or taken prisoners.
28. Memorial of the States General to the King.---Answered October 19.
29. First French ship of value, *La Modeste*, of a thousand tons burthen, brought into Plymouth.
30. The city of London, in Common-hall, censure the conduct of Administration, relative to America, in pointed terms.

O C T O B E R.

3. The British Commissioners at New York publish their final manifesto and proclamation to the Americans.
4. The Gaillon French East-Indiaman, valued at 500,000l. brought into Portsmouth.

Several

1778.

O C T O B E R.

5. Several large vessels, houses, stores, salt works, &c. destroyed by the British in Egg harbour, New Jersey.
- 9, &c. A detachment of Americans destroy the Indian settlements on the Susquehanna.
10. Congress issue a cautionary declaration in answer to the British Commissioners of the 3d.
11. Lord Carlisle received a challenge from the Marquis de la Fayette, which was answered only by letter.
15. Polaski's American legion surprised near Little Egg harbour, and most of them slain. Among them the Baron de Bose.
17. Pondicherry, in the East-Indies, surrendered, after two months siege, to Major General Munro.
18. Admiral Byron's squadron sail from New York in pursuit of Count D'Estaing.
20. The Jupiter of 50, and Medea of 28 guns, attack a French eighty-gun ship, which they obliged to sheer off, with great loss.
26. Lord Howe arrived at Portsmouth from America.
27. West-India merchants remonstrate with Lords North, Sandwich, and Germaine, about their property in the Islands, amounting to fifty millions.
28. Count D'Estaing's declaration to the French Canadians, dated on board the Languedoc, in Boston harbour.
 - Gov. Johnstone arrived in England from New York.
30. Provincial Congress of Pennsylvania attaint several persons for treasonable practices.
 - Congress publish a manifesto about burning, ravaging, and destroying the property, &c. of their foreign and domestic enemies, *by way of retaliation.*

N O V E M B E R.

3. The French snow, Le Mimi, of 12 guns, with 280 troops, &c. taken off St. Vincent's.
4. Count D'Estaing's fleet sail from Boston, where he had been blocked up by Admiral Byron.
 - Commodore Hotham, with 5000 British, under Maj. Gen. Grant, sail from New York for the West Indies.
 - The Lion French ship of 40 guns, from Virginia, with 1300 hogheads of tobacco, to L'Orient, taken off Cape Henry by the Maidstone of 28 guns.

Provincial

1778.

N O V E M B E R.

10. Provincial Congress of Pennsylvania express their contempt of the Commissioners manifesto of Oct. 3
18. The port of New York opened to Great Britain, by a proclamation of the Commissioners.
20. Principal inhabitants of New York present an address of thanks to the Commissioners.
22. Memorial of Sir Joseph Yorke at the Hague delivered to the States General.
26. Amendment to the address of the Commons rejected by 226 to 107;---of the Lords by 67 to 35.
27. Commodore Hyde Parker, with troops under Colonel Campbell, sail from New York for Georgia, to reinforce Major General Prevost.

D E C E M B E R.

4. Motion of censure on the Commissioners valedictory manifesto of the 3d of October at New York, rejected in the House of Commons by 209 to 122.
7. Motion in the House of Lords, censuring the Commissioners manifesto of the 3d of October at New York, rejected by 71 to 37.---*Protest by 31 Lords.*
8. Memorial of the French Ambassador at the Hague presented to the States General.
9. Sir Hugh Palliser exhibited five charges against the Hon. Adm. Keppel to the Admiralty, who order a Court-martial on his conduct January 7.
10. Commodore Hotham, with 5000 troops, arrive at Barbadoes from New York, and sail for St. Lucia on the 12th.
13. The island of St. Lucia taken by the British, under Admiral Barrington and Major Gen. Grant.
14. Admiral Byron's squadron sail from Rhode Island for the West-Indies.
The Ceres sloop of 18 guns taken by the Iphigenie French frigate of 36, off Martinique.
15. Count D'Estaing attacks the British fleet at St. Lucia.
16. Address and petition of the West-India planters and merchants, on the dangerous proceedings in America, presented to his Majesty.
18. The French on St. Lucia defeated, with great loss; and the Governor capitulates on the 30th.

The

1778.

D E C E M B E R.

20. The Earl of Carlisle, and Wm. Eden, Esq. two of his Majesty's Commissioners, arrive at Plymouth from New York.
23. Commodore Parker, with troops from New York, arrive at Tybee; and land near Savannah on the 28th.
24. The Bunker's-hill American privateer of 18 guns taken off St. Lucia, by Adm. Barrington's Squadron.
29. The town of Savannah, in Georgia, taken by the British, under Lieut. Col. Campbell, and Com. Hyde Parker, with the shipping, stores, &c.
31. Memorial of twelve Admirals presented to the King.

1779.

J A N U A R Y.

- 1, &c. Several American vessels destroyed in the Savannah river by Capt. Stanhope.
4. Commodore Hyde Parker and Lieut. Col. Campbell's proclamation at Savannah.
7. Court-martial on Admiral Keppel sit at Portsmouth.
- M. de Grasse's Squadron sail from Brest for Martinique;
9. Fort Morris and Sunbury, in Georgia, surrendered to Major General Prevost.
11. Lieut. Col. Campbell offers 10 guineas for *each rebel committee or assembly-man*, and two for *every rebel found lurking about Savannah*.
13. The Weazel sloop of 16 guns taken by the Boudeuse French frigate of 36, off Guadaloupe.
18. Major Gen. Prevost takes the command at Savannah.
29. The Cumberland American privateer of 20 guns, taken off Barbadoes by the Pomona frigate.
The Swift frigate of 24 guns taken by the Boudeuse French frigate, in the West Indies.

F E B R U A R Y.

1. Three American privateers, in attempting to land at Sagg harbour, on Long Island, repulsed, and one taken by Major Cochrane.
2. Fanatics at Edinburgh demolish the dwellings of Roman Catholics.
3. The Council of Pennsylvania find Major Gen. Arnold guilty of many oppressive and treasonable practices.
- Congress' dismiss General Arnold from their service.

Refugees

1779.

F E B R U A R Y.

3. Refugees from Rhode Island, in an expedition up the river, bring off cattle and corn.
- Skirmish near Beaufort, South Carolina.
British settlements, factories, and property at Senegal, in the river Gambia, and other parts of the coast of Africa, taken by the French, under M. de Vaudrevil and D. de Lauzan.
6. Congress celebrate the anniversary of their treaty with France.
12. Commodore Rowley's squadron arrived at St. Lucia from England.
- Admiral Keppel *most honourably* acquitted of the charges made by Sir Hugh Palliser, at a Court-martial at Portsmouth.
18. American prizes carried into New York since May 17, 1778, amount to 79; recaptures to 3.
22. The Council and Assembly of Bermuda declare "they cannot exist without a commercial intercourse with the American Colonies."
23. Sir Henry Clinton's proclamation of pardon to deserters, at New York.
24. Fort St. Vincent, Detroit, surrendered to the Americans. The Island of Goree, which the French had abandoned, seized by Adm. Sir Edward Hughes.
25. Lieut. Col. Stirling, with a detachment from New York, destroy a large magazine of American stores at Elizabeth-town, New Jersey.
26. Skirmish at Horse-neck, near New York.
28. The Apollon French frigate of 50 guns taken, off New York.
- A great quantity of provisions at Kebble's Mill, Connecticut, for D'Estaing's fleet, destroyed by Captain Willet, from New York.

M A R C H.

3. Mr. Fox's motion of censure on the Board of Admiralty, rejected in the House of Commons by a majority of 204 to 170.
- Major General Tryon defeats a body of Americans, under General Putnam, at Horse-neck, New York.
- The Americans, under Gen. Ashe, surprised and defeated at Briar-creek, in Georgia, by Lieut. Col. Prevost. The Americans had many killed, drowned, and taken; Brig. Gen. Elbert among the latter.

1779.

M A R C H.

4. Ten sail of victuallers from Charlestown to Martinico, taken and brought into Savannah, Georgia.
- The King's form of government established in Georgia, by proclamation.
6. The Gov. Trumbull American privateer of 20 guns taken by the Venus frigate, off St. Christopher's.
14. Two French cutters of 14 and 12 guns, taken by the Rattlesnake of 10, off Havre-de-Grace; one of which got away.
18. Bill "for the relief of the trade of Ireland" thrown out of the House of Commons, at the third reading.
19. The French Minister of Marine issues a protection to the circumnavigators, Capt. Cooke of the Resolution, and Capt. Clarke of the Discovery.
21. Two American armed-gallies taken in the river Savannah, Georgia.
23. The House of Commons resolve "to allow an importation of tobacco the growth of Ireland." Received the Royal assent May 10.
25. Congress repeal their resolution of July 24, 1776, in favour of the Bahama islands.
30. Proclamation of the associated loyal Refugees, Rhode Island.
31. Congress resolve to print and publish their journals.

A P R I L.

1. Prohibition of gun-powder, &c. at St. Eustatia taken off.
2. Refugees from Rhode Island attempt to land at Falmouth; and on the 5th plunder Nantucket.
4. Admiral Gambier sailed from New York.
5. The French King fixes the commencement of hostilities with Great Britain on the 17th of July, 1778.
9. Memorial to the States General presented by Sir Joseph Yorke at the Hague; and one on the 22d of July.
13. The Marquis of Britigny appointed by Congress to the command of a corps of French volunteers in South Carolina.
15. Congress regulate the business and conduct of their Plenipotentiaries at foreign Courts.
21. The Indian settlements of Onondaga destroyed by the Americans.

Lord

1779.

A P R I L.

23. Lord Bristol's motion for the removal of the First Lord of the Admiralty, rejected in the House of Lords by 78 to 39.---*Protest by 25 Lords.*
29. Enquiry into the conduct of the American war, rejected in the Commons by 189 to 155.

M A Y.

1. The citizens of Dublin resolve "not to import or use any British goods or wares the produce or manufacture of Great Britain." Similar resolutions were afterwards entered into in many parts of Ireland.
- The French, under Count Nassau, repulsed in an attempt to seize the island of Jersey.
2. The French Ambassador and Spanish Envoy at Philadelphia visit the American camp at Middlebrook.
3. Committee of enquiry into the conduct of the American war established in the House of Commons, which dissolved June 29, without coming to a single resolution on the subject.
- State of Massachusetts Bay confiscate the estates, &c. of twenty-nine gentlemen.
5. Day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, throughout America, by order of Congress.
- Col. Butler, with a party of Indians, defeated the Americans at Wycoming, on the Susquahanna river, and destroyed the town.
- Sir George Collier and Major Gen. Matthews sail from New York for Virginia.
- A party of refugees from New York destroy Cloyster settlement.
8. M. de la Motte Piquet's squadron sail from Brest for Martinico, where he arrived June 28.
10. The Council of Philadelphia sell the estates of several disaffected persons.
- Major Gen. Matthews, with a sufficient land and naval force, under convoy of Sir George Collier, arrive in James river, Virginia, and destroyed the towns of Portsmouth and Norfolk, and took Fort-Nelson. Two large French ships, and 130 American vessels, were either taken or destroyed, besides vast stores, provisions, buildings, works, &c.---Return to New York on the 29th.

1779.

M A Y.

11. Gen. Prevost, commanding the British troops, having marched from Savannah to Charlestown, summoned the town to surrender, which was refused, and he retreats cross Ashley river on the 13th.
13. Sir James Wallace, with a small squadron, took and destroyed several ships of war and merchantmen in Concalles Bay, France.
21. The Dunkirk French privateer of 18 guns taken off Dunkirk, by the Fairy sloop of 14.
26. Address of Congress to the inhabitants of America.
30. Adm. Arbuthnot's squadron sail from Torbay for America.
31. L'Audacieuse French privateer of 24 guns taken by the Licorne, off St. John's.
- Gen. Sir Henry Clinton and Adm. Sir George Collier took Fort la Fayette at Verplank's-neck, and Stoney-point Fort, on Hudson's River.

J U N E.

2. La Prudente frigate of 36 guns, Viscount D'Escars, taken into Jamaica by the Ruby of 64.
4. The French fleet, under M. D'Orvilliers, of 28 ships of the line, sail from Brest.
5. The French King protects the English fishing vessels.
10. A party of volunteers from New York surprise and take several American Officers at Fenton Fells, and defeating some Americans at Jumping Inlet, return with 300 sheep and horses.
- Some Refugees from New York surprise a party of Americans at Green's Farms, in Connecticut, and bring off 50 head of cattle.
16. Manifesto of *one hundred insults!* delivered by the Spanish Ambassador to Lord Weymouth.
- Troops, under Col. M'Lean, from Halifax, land and fortify a post at Majehigwaduce, Penobscot river.
17. Island of St. Vincent's capitulates to the French.
- Address of the Lords to his Majesty on the Spanish rescript, carried by 57 to 32.---*Protest by 19 Lords.*
18. His Majesty's orders for reprisals on the subjects of Spain, and for the distribution of prizes.
19. Adm. Sir Charles Hardy, commanding the channel fleet, sailed from Spithead.

The

1779.

7 U N E.

19. The General Sullivan American privateer of 24 guns taken by the *Licorne*, off St. John's.
20. Gen. Lincoln, with 5000 Americans, attack Lieut. Col. Maitland, with only 800 British, at Stono Ferry, and is obliged to retreat with considerable loss.
— War with England declared at Porto Rico, West Indies.
28. Detachment from New York surprise a party of American militia at Crumpound, and bring off some cattle.
— Hostilities proclaimed against Great Britain at Madrid.
30. Sir Henry Clinton's proclamation to the Negroes in the American service.

7 U L Y.

2. Lieut. Col. Tarleton disperses a party of Americans at Pound-bridge, New York province.
— Island of Grenada taken by the French, under D'Estaing.
3. Refugees from Long Island seize 30 cows and 150 sheep at Westchester, near New York.
— A troop of American light-horse at Woolbridge defeated by a detachment from New York.
5. The fort and military stores at New-Haven, Connecticut, destroyed by a strong detachment from New York, under Maj. Gen. Tryon.
6. British fleet, of 21 sail, under Adm. Barrington, attack Count D'Estaing's, of superior force, off Grenada.
7. The Lieut. Col. and part of the 4th regiment, on board a transport, taken by M. D'Estaing's fleet off Grenada.
8. The town of Fairfield consumed by Gen. Tryon, whilst Sir George Collier destroyed several vessels, stores, merchandize, &c. in that neighbourhood.
9. King's proclamation, ordering all cattle, &c. to be driven from the sea-coast, in case of an invasion.
— Cunningham, who took the Dutch mail, brought to Falmouth prisoner from New York.
11. The villages of Norwalk and Greenfield, Connecticut, set on fire by Gen. Tryon.
13. Sir James Wright, Governor of Georgia, arrived at Savannah, from England.
14. The Wild Cat American privateer of 14 guns taken off St. John's.
16. Two sloops of war, *Diligent* and *Haerlem*, of 10 guns each, taken by some American privateers.

The

1779.

J U L Y.

16. The Americans, under Gen. Wayne, take the fortress at Stoney-Point by storm, which they abandon on the 19th to the British.
17. The convention of Massachusetts's Bay found several new regulations, on the recommendation of Congress. Gibraltar invested by sea and land, under the command of Don Barcelo and Don Juan de Mendoza.
19. The Americans repulsed in an attack on Paulus Hook.
21. Earl Cornwallis arrives at New York from England.
23. Skirmish between the Indians and American militia on Old Minisink, New York province, in which many officers of the latter were killed.
25. The post at Penobscot attacked by an American naval force of 37 sail, from Boston.
28. Freeland's Fort, in Georgia, taken by the Loyalists.
— Outlines of a treaty of amity and commerce between the Republic of Holland and the United States of America (drawn up at Aix-la-Chapelle, Sept. 4, 1778, by a Commissioner on each side) sent to Congress.
30. General Lövel, with American troops and artillery, attack the fort at Penobscot, between which is frequent cannonading till August 12.

A U G U S T.

9. Hostilities commenced by the Spaniards in the West-Indies, and several prizes carried into the Havannah, &c.
14. Sir George Collier having sailed from New York on the 3d, arrived in Penobscot Bay, where he surprised, routed, and destroyed the American fleet. The Warren frigate of 32 guns, seven others of smaller force, six armed vessels, and 24 transports, burnt or sunk; and two frigates of 20 and 18 guns taken.
Reinforcement, with camp equipage, stores, &c. arrive at New York, convoyed by Admiral Arbuthnot.
17. The combined fleets of France and Spain appeared before Plymouth, and took the Ardent of 64 guns.
— The Independence of America declared, by beat of drum, at New Orleans, Louisiana.
21. The Seneca and Muncy nations reduced by Colonel Brodhead of the Americans.

The

1779.

AUGUST.

29. The Indians and Tories defeated by the Americans on Teaga River; and forty Indian towns destroyed.
31. The British fleet of 36 ships of the line, under Sir Charles Hardy, passed the combined fleets at the mouth of the English channel.

SEPTEMBER.

3. Lord Macartney, late Governor of Grenada, arrived at La Rochelle, in France, prisoner.
The justifying memorial of the King of Great Britain, in answer to the exposition, &c. of the Court of France, published.
9. The French fleet of forty sail anchor off Tybee, South Carolina.
11. The Ariel sloop of 20 guns taken by Count D'Estaing off Tybee.
13. Circular letter of Congress to their constituents.
14. The Experiment of 54 guns, Sir James Wallace, taken by Count D'Estaing, after a stout resistance.
The combined fleets return to Brest.
15. Skirmish between American light-horse and British picquets near Savannah, and next day D'Estaing summoned Gen. Prevost, in the name of the French King.
17. Count D'Estaing, with 3500 French troops, and Gen. Lincoln, with 4800 Americans, laid siege to Savannah, which they began to bombard on the 4th of October.
21. The garrison and settlement of Baton-Rouge, &c. West Florida, commanded by Lieut. Col. Dickson, invested since the 12th of September, taken by Don Bernardo de Galvez, Governor of Louisiana.
23. The Serapis and Countess of Scarborough taken by the Bon Homme (Richard Paul Jones) and Alliance American frigates of 40 guns each, and the Pallas French frigate of 32 guns, and Vengeance armed brig of 12, in Congress service, after a very severe action, off Flamborough Head, Yorkshire.
29. Admiral Hyde Parker, on the Leeward station, had taken, since August 30, three French ships of 30 guns each, one of 22, one of 20, two of 18, and four of smaller force; besides five French and American traders.
30. The Sancte Ineas Spanish man of war, richly laden from the Manillas for Cadiz, taken by two English privateers.

The

1779.

O C T O B E R.

6. The Quebec frigate of 32 guns, Capt. Farmer, blew up in a severe engagement with the Surveillant French frigate of 40 guns, off Ushant.
9. The allied troops of France and America, amounting to 8300, attack the British lines at Savannah, but are repulsed and routed with very great loss.
12. The Parliament of Ireland declare "for a free and unlimited trade."
18. The allied troops abandon their works against Savannah.
20. Fort St. Fernando de Omoa, with two register ships, in the Bay of Honduras, taken by Commodore Luttrell and Capt. Dalrymple.
21. The Alcmeue French frigate of 30 guns taken off Martinique, by the Proserpine of 28.
25. Resolution of their High Mightinesses, relative to Paul Jones and his prizes lying in the Texel, presented to Sir Joseph Yorke. His answer the 29th.
26. Lieut. Col. Simcoe, with a detachment from New York, destroy 18 boats, &c. capable of carrying 120 men each, and a large magazine.
28. Constitution and form of government, Massachusetts Bay, settled in Provincial Assembly.

N O V E M B E R.

2. Col. Butler, with some Indians, surprise and take Fort Stanwix, Mohawk river.
The N. S. de Piedact Spanish ship of great value taken into Dartmouth.
14. Admiral Sir Peter Parker, on the Jamaica station, had taken twenty prizes, and recaptured one vessel since May 25.
20. A Spanish ship, valued at 200,000*l.* taken by the Hufar frigate, and sent into Lisbon.
21. The Sancta Margarita Spanish frigate of 28 guns taken by the Tartar, off Cape Finisterre.
25. Amendment to the address to his Majesty rejected by a majority of 233 to 134 in the Commons :---by 82 to 41 in the Lords.
— The Spaniards invest Fort St. Fernando de Omoa, which the British are obliged to evacuate on the 28th.
27. A Spanish guarda costa of 10 guns taken into Jamaica.

Memorial

1779.

NOVEMBER.

29. Memorial of Sir Joseph Yorke to the States General presented at the Hague.

DECEMBER.

1. Motion of censure against Ministers, on their conduct relative to Ireland, rejected in the Lords by 82 to 37; ---in the Commons by 173 to 100.
- Since Nov. 1, 1774, we find that 6076 British soldiers have died in North America, and 1839 in the West Indies; that 3346 have deserted, and that 3777 have been discharged.
7. Duke of Richmond's motion for œconomy in every department of the State, rejected by 77 to 36 Lords.
9. Admiral Hyde Parker's squadron, since October 6, had taken from the French and Americans four armed and fourteen merchant vessels.
12. The St. Carlos Spanish ship of 50 guns, with stores, taken by the Salisbury, Capt. Inglis, in Honduras Bay.
16. Admiral Arbuthnot's squadron at New York had taken, since August 24, twenty American vessels, and recaptured three.
18. Nine French merchantmen taken, and as many more forced on shore and burnt, off Martinique, by Adm. Hyde Parker's squadron.
22. La Blanche of 36, La Fortune of 42, and La Elis of 28 guns, French frigates, taken by Admiral Rowley's squadron, off Martinique.
23. Bill "for granting a free trade to Ireland," received the Royal assent.
26. Sir Henry Clinton and Admiral Arbuthnot, with a large army and fleet, sail from New York for Carolina.
28. Ten French, two American, and one Dutch merchantmen, taken by Adm. Hyde Parker since the 9th inst.
30. County of York meeting form an association and committee, and a petition to Parliament on the alarming state of public affairs.
31. In the years 1778 and 1779 the British corps and recruits embarked for North America amount to 10,646.

1780.

JANUARY.

1. Commodore Fielding falling in with a Dutch fleet of five ships of war and seven transports, with naval stores, under Adm. Count Byland, off Portland, brings them into Portsmouth.

H

Middlesex

1780.

JANUARY.

7. Middlesex county-meeting and petition to Parliament on the state of the nation. The following counties, &c. had meetings for the same laudable purpose--- *a national reform and redress of grievances*: Cheshire 13; Hertford 17; Sussex 20; Surrey 21; Huntingdon 20; Bedford 24; Essex 24; Somerset 25; Nottingham 21; Wiltshire 26; Gloucester 25; Dorset 27; Cumberland 2; Northamptonshire 31; Norfolk 29; Devon 28; Berkshire 31; Hampshire 7.
8. A Spanish fleet of sixteen transports, with provisions and naval stores, for Cadiz, under convoy of seven ships of war, viz. the Guipuscoano of 64 guns, San Carlos of 32, San Rafael 30, Santa Teresa 28, San Bruno 26, the Corbetta San Fermin 16, and the San Vincente of 10 guns, all taken by Admiral Sir George Rodney's fleet, off Cape Finisterre.
10. Major Gen. Charles Lee dismissed by Congress from the American service.
15. The Americans attack Staten Island in force, but are obliged to retreat the same day.
16. Engagement between the British fleet, under Admiral Rodney, and the Spanish fleet of 14 sail of the line, under Don Juan Langara, off Cape St. Vincent, wherein most of the latter were either taken or destroyed, viz. the Phoenix of 80 guns; the Monarch, Princessa, and Diligente, of 70 guns each, carried into Gibraltar; the San Julian and San Eugenio, of 70 guns each, were taken, but drove on shore; the San Domingo was blown up in action, and six others escaped, two of which were very much damaged.
18. Gibraltar relieved by Admiral Rodney's fleet entering the gut, and by landing a reinforcement of men, money, stores, &c. on the 28th.
 - Two Dutch galliots, from the Texel to Brest, laden with warlike stores, brought into Portsmouth by the Valiant man of war.
19. American posts at Newark and Elizabeth-town, New Jersey, surpris'd by detachments from New York.
21. Wm. Lee, Esq. Alderman of London, resigned his gown, as incompatible with his American concerns.
 - King's proclamation for seizing ships of all nations carrying warlike stores to the enemies of Great Britain.
29. The King of France wisely adopts the strictest plan of national oeconomy in every department of the State.

City

1780.

F E B R U A R Y.

2. City of Westminster meeting associate, and petition Parliament on the situation of public affairs. The borough of Reading 3; Newcastle upon Tyne 5; London 10; Buckinghamshire 26; Nottinghamshire 28. The Irish Parliament not disposed to grant supplies till their public grievances are redressed.
4. Minorca receive stores, &c. by part of Admiral Rodney's fleet from Gibraltar.
- Solemn fast and prayer throughout the kingdom. Skirmish at John's House, near New York.
8. Petition of the County of York, signed by about 10,000 freeholders, presented to the House of Commons, praying for a national reform.
- Lord Shelburne's motion for a committee of enquiry into the public expenditure, rejected by 101 Lords to 55. *Protest signed by 33.*
- The Marquis of Carmarthen dismissed from being Lord Lieutenant of the East-Riding of Yorkshire, on the *probability* of his voting in the above minority!
10. A Lima ship brought into Falmouth by two privateers, supposed to be worth 1,500,000l.
11. The forces under Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, from New York, land on John's Island, near Charlestown, South Carolina, to which they had been convoyed by Vice-Amiral Arbuthnot.
- Mr. Burke's plan for reducing the expence and influence of the Crown, presented to the Commons.
13. Admiral Rodney's fleet sailed from Gibraltar for the West-Indies.
14. Lord Pembroke dismissed from the Lord Lieutenancy of Wiltshire, for having given a vote on the 8th contrary to the Minister's!
15. Amadabad, in the East-Indies, taken by the Company's forces from the Morattoes.
21. The Minister in a majority of only 188 to 186, on the motion for producing the pension list.
23. The *Prothée* of 64 guns, Mons. Chilot, with money on board, and three transports, taken by Admiral Digby's squadron, in the channel.
26. Declaration of neutrality and free navigation made by the Empress of Russia at the Courts of London, Versailles, and Madrid.

1780.

M A R C H.

2. Lord North proposes a *Commission of Accounts*.
- 8 Meeting of the county of Northumberland petition Parliament on the alarming state of public affairs. Cambridge 10; Suffolk 14; Herefordshire 11; Cambridgeshire 25; Kent 4; Derby 30; Denbigh 29. Besides these the counties of Flint and Brecknock petitioned; as did also the cities of York, Bristol, and Gloucester, and towns of Hereford and Bridgewater.
- Motion for abolishing the office of Secretary of State for the American department, rejected by a majority of 208 against 201 in the House of Commons.
9. British army, under Gen. Clinton, land on James Island, South Carolina.
11. Deputies from the several petitioning counties, &c. meet in London, and publish a memorial, containing reasons for a general association.
13. The Monsieur French frigate privateer of 40 guns taken by Lord Longford's squadron, off Scilly.
- Motion for abolishing the Board of Trade and Plantations, carried by a majority of 207 to 199.
14. Fort-Mobile, West-Florida, taken by Don Bernardo de Galvez, Governor of Louisiana.
15. A Spanish storeship of 20 guns, with 2000 quintals of gunpowder, sent into Jamaica by the Pallas.
- 20 and 21. Action between Capt. Cornwallis of the Lion, with two others, and M. de la Motte Piquet, with four sail of the line and one frigate, off Monti Christi, West-Indies.
21. Memorial to the States General presented by Sir Joseph Yorke at the Hague.
22. An American post in New Jersey surprised by Lieut. Col. Howard, with a detachment from New York.
- French fleet, under Count de Guichen, arrive at Martinico, from Brest.
27. Admiral Rodney's squadron arrive at St. Lucia and Barbadoes, when he took the command of the British fleet in the West-Indies.
29. British army under Gen. Clinton, land on Charlestown Neck, South Carolina.

A P R I L.

2. Mr. John Adams presented to the French King by M. de Vergennes.

The

1780.

A P R I L.

3. The Empress of Russia invites the Republic of Holland, and other nations, to an armed-neutrality with respect to the belligerent powers.
6. Mr. Dunning's motion "*That the influence of the Crown has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished,*" carried by 233 to 215.
10. Motion for rendering persons holding certain offices in the Household incompatible with a seat in the Commons, carried by 215 to 213.
 - Adm. Graves, with seven sail of the line, &c. sail from St. Helen's for America.
14. Bill for disqualifying Contractors, rejected by 61 Lords to 41.---*Protest signed by 23.*
16. Skirmishing at Hopper's town, upon the Hackinsac river, near New York.
17. His Majesty's declaration suspending, provisionally, all former treaties between the Republic of Holland and the Court of Great Britain.
 - The British fleet of 20 sail of the line, under Adm. Sir George Brydges Rodney, engage and defeat Mons. de Guichen's French fleet of 23 sail, &c. off Martinique.
18. Don Joseph Solano, with 12 sail of the line, several frigates, and 83 transports, having on board 11,460 Spanish troops, sail from Cadiz for the West-Indies.
 - Gen. Clinton, before Charlestown, receives a considerable reinforcement from New York.
 - Two American privateers of 14 guns each brought into New York.
24. Motion for an address to his Majesty, requesting his concurrence with the prayers of the people's petitions, lost by 203 to 254, in the House of Commons.
29. St. John's Fort, a Spanish settlement in South America, taken by a detachment from Jamaica, under Captain Polson.

M A Y.

4. The American Academy of Arts and Sciences established at Boston.
5. State of Massachusetts Bay cease granting permits to persons going to or from Nova Scotia.
6. The Fort on Sullivan's Island, near Charlestown, surrendered to Admiral Arbuthnot.

Major

1780.

M A Y.

11. Major Gen. Lincoln surrenders Charlestown, South Carolina, after a siege of seven weeks, to the British, which Major Gen. Leslie took possession of next day, making about 6600 men in arms prisoners, besides 400 pieces of cannon, four frigates, several armed-vessels, stores, &c.
12. Address of the Loyal Refugees in America presented to his Majesty.
14. Nine American privateers of 16 and 20 guns each taken by the Iris and Galatea frigates, on the coast of Carolina.
15. Slight action between the fleets, off St. Lucia.
18. L'Alexandrine of 10, and Jackall of 12 guns, cutters, taken by the Chatham frigate and Buly cutter, off Dunkirk.
19. Second action between the British and French fleets, off Martinico.
22. Admiral Géary appointed to the command of the channel fleet, *vice* Sir Charles Hardy deceased the 18th.
 - Proclamation of General Clinton at Charlestown.
 - Skirmishing on the Mohawk and Hudson's river between the Loyalists, under Sir John Johnson, and the Americans.
 - Skirmish near New York between Refugees and Militia.
23. His Royal Highness Prince Wm. Henry entered on board the fleet at Portsmouth, as Midshipman.
29. The Americans, under Col. Burford, defeated by Lieut. Col. Tarleton's British legion at Wacław, Carolina.

J U N E.

2. The Protestant Association, with Lord George Gordon at their head, having assembled 20,000 persons in St. George's Fields, proceeded to the House of Commons with a petition for a repeal of the late Act in favour of Religious Liberty, where they behaved in a manner becoming the *illiberality* and *infamy* of their purpose.---The petition was supported in the House by 6 votes only against 192.
- 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. The rioters in London burnt and destroyed several prisons, chapels, dwellings, &c. during which time 210 were killed by the military, 75 died in hospitals of their wounds, and 173 wounded prisoners under cure.

A strong

1780.

Y U N E.

6. A strong detachment from New York land at Elizabethtown, in New Jersey, and destroy the settlement of Connecticut-farms.
7. Seven Spanish armed-vessels and fire-ships destroyed in an attempt to run them into Gibraltar.
- Smart engagement between the Iris of 32 guns and the Hermione of 36, off New York.
8. The grand channel fleet, under Admiral Geary, fail from Portsmouth.
9. Lord George Gordon committed to the Tower.---A bill of indictment was found Nov. 10, and he was tried and acquitted Feb. 5, 1781.
10. Spanish fleet, under Don Solano, and M. de Guichen's French fleet, join at Dominique, in the West-Indies.
14. La Princesse de Robecq cutter of 16 guns taken by the Ariadne frigate and Fly sloop, off Yarmouth roads.
15. French frigate driven on shore at Ostend by the Apollo.
17. Gen. Sir Henry Clinton and Adm. Arbuthnot arrive at New York from Charlestown, which place they left on the 5th.
- A national Bank established at Philadelphia.
20. Slight skirmish between M. de Ternay's French fleet and a small squadron of British, off Cape Florida.
21. The Coureur schooner of 10 guns taken by two American privateers of 14 each, off Newfoundland; and next day one of them was taken by the Fairy sloop of 14 guns.
23. A French East-Indiaman from China taken by Admiral Graves' squadron, off the Western Isles.
- Action at Springfield, in Jersey, between a large body of troops from New York, and the Americans, under Gen. Greene, in which both suffered, and the town was burnt by the British.
24. The Eulalie French ship of 18 guns taken by the Æolus frigate of 32, in the Bay of Biscay.

Y U L Y.

1. Sir James Wright excommunicates one hundred and fifty *Rebels* in Georgia.
- The Artois French frigate of 40 guns taken by the Romney of 50, Capt. Home, after a close action, off Cape Finisterre.

Bill

1780.

J U L Y.

3. Bill for appointing Commissioners to inspect the public accounts.---Received the Royal assent on the 8th.
4. Twelve French merchantmen, richly laden from Port au Prince, taken by Admiral Geary's channel fleet.
- La Capricieuse frigate of 32 guns taken, off the coast of France, by Capt. Waldegrave, of the Prudente.
- The Congress at Philadelphia celebrate the anniversary of American Independence in a grand manner.
5. The combined fleet, of 36 sail, in the West-Indies, sail from Port Royal, Martinique.
6. The Pearl French frigate of 18 guns taken by the Romney of 50, off Vigo.
8. Declaration of the King of Denmark, acceding to the armed-neutrality, to the Courts of London, Versailles, and Madrid.
- Declaration of the King of Sweden to the same purpose.
11. M. de Ternay, with seven sail of the line, five frigates, and two armed-vessels, arrive at Rhode Island, where about 6,000 French troops, under Count Rochambeau, land.
12. Com. Walsingham, with troops from England, join Adm. Rodney at St. Lucia.
13. Admiral Graves, with six sail of the line from England, arrive at New York.
14. The French frigate Legere burnt by the Nonfuch, off the Loire.
15. At this time 85 persons had been tried at the Old Bailey for being concerned in the riots, 35 of whom were capitally convicted. In the Borough 50 were tried, of whom 24 were capitally convicted. The damages done in London and Southwark estimated at 154,847*l.* 1*s.* 11¼*d.*
- La Belle Poule frigate of 32 guns taken by the Nonfuch, Sir James Wallace, two other frigates escaping.
17. Admiral Rodney's fleet sail from St. Lucia for St. Christopher's.
20. Maritime treaty between the armed-neutral powers.
21. Skirmish between Refugees and Americans at Ball's Ferry, near New York.
22. Lord Cornwallis permits exportation from Charlestown, South Carolina, to Great Britain.

About

1780.

J U L Y.

22. About fourteen of the Quebec fleet taken by some American privateers, off the banks of Newfoundland.

— French at Rhode Island blocked up by Adm. Arbuthnot.

27. Gen. Clinton, with 6,000 troops, embark for Rhode Island, but return on the 31st towards New York.

— The Hussar frigate took two French lugger privateers of 12 guns each, off Dunkirk.

The Compte de Maurepas of 12 guns sunk by the Southampton frigate, off Cherbourg.

A U G U S T.

1. Admiral Rowley, with ten sail of the line, arrives at Jamaica, from England.

6. Skirmish at Hanging-Rock, South Carolina.

9. American vessels seized at St. Martin's Island.

— Five East-India ships, and above fifty West-Indiamen, besides merchantmen, eighteen victuallers, store-ships, and transports, laden with naval and military supplies for the East and West Indies, under convoy of the Rammilies, Capt. Moutray, and two or three frigates, were taken off Cadiz by Don Louis de Cordova, the convoy and a few West-Indiamen only escaping. Besides the immense value of this fleet, and the importance of the stores abroad, 2865 persons were made prisoners.

10. La Nymphe frigate of 32 guns taken by the Flora of 36, Capt. W. P. Williams, off Ushant, after a severe action.---Of the French 63 were killed, 68 wounded.---Of the English only 27 killed and wounded.

— The army encamped in and about London to suppress the late riots march into the country.

11. General meeting of merchants, &c. in Dublin come to several spirited resolutions on the alteration of an Irish bill in England, which was followed by similar resolutions by other bodies in Ireland.

12. La Compte d'Artois of 64 guns, Chev. Clonard, taken by the Bienfaisant of the same force, Capt. Macbride, off Cork, after a smart action.

15. The Americans make a few prisoners at Wateree Ferry, and at Ninety-six, South Carolina.

1780.

AUGUST.

16. The American southern army, of 5,500, under Gen. Gates, defeated at Camden, in South Carolina, by Lord Cornwallis and 2,239 British, with very considerable loss. Of the former, B. Gen. Gregory and between 8 and 900 were killed, and M. Gen. Baron de Kalbe (since dead), B. Gen. Rutherford, and 1000 prisoners: Of the British only 68 were killed and 245 wounded.---*Gazette*.
18. Lieut. Col. Tarleton disperses a body of Americans, under Gen. Sumpter, near the Catawba-Fords, South Carolina.
19. Adm. Geary brought into Portsmouth La Compte de Hallweil letter-of-marque of 24 guns.
26. The Fame privateer of 20 guns, Capt. Moore, attacks five French armed letters of marque, four of whom he took into Algiers.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Parliament suddenly dissolved by King's proclamation.
- According to the Muster-master General's report, the Americans have 115,177 foot, regular troops; 3,122 artillery; 1,842 hussars; 395,590 militia; and 1,969 cavalry.---Total 517,700 land force.
7. The Fair American letter-of-marque of 18 guns taken by the Vestal frigate, on the coast of America.
8. Proclamation at Lisbon, forbidding the privateers and prizes of all nations from entering their ports.
9. Sir John Johnson and Capt. Brandt destroyed 140 houses, killed 24 persons, and took 73 prisoners, of the Americans, on the Mohawk river.
10. Hyder Ally defeats the Company's troops in the East-Indies.
- Henry Laurens, Esq. bound from Philadelphia, in a Congress packet, on an embassy to Holland, taken by the Vestal frigate, on the banks of Newfoundland.
- Adm. Edwards had taken since May 5, nine American privateers, and two smaller vessels; and had recaptured three of the Quebec fleet.
13. Hillsborough, in North Carolina, surprised by some Loyalists, under Col. Fanning, who next day defeated 600 American militia, with great loss.
14. The Americans defeated in an attack on Augusta, Georgia.

Adm.

1780.

S E P T E M B E R.

14. Adm. Sir George Rodney, with eleven sail of the line and four frigates, arrive at New York from the West-Indies.
15. The Charlotte French privateer of 16 guns taken by the Scourge sloop of 16, off Dunkirk.
16. Earl Cornwallis issues a proclamation for sequestrating the estates of certain persons in South Carolina.
21. New arrangement of the army settled by Congress.
23. Major André taken by three American centinels at Tarry-town; tried as a Spy by a board of General Officers on the 29th, and executed for the same October 2.
28. Major Gen. Arnold *deserted* from the American army to New York.
29. The number of men raised for the navy and marines since Sept. 29, 1774, appear to amount to 175,990; ---for the land service to 76,885.
30. L'Esperance frigate of 28 guns taken by the Pearl, off Bermuda.

O C T O B E R.

2. Gen. Arnold attainted of high-treason by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
- 3 to 12. Dreadful hurricane and tempest in the West-Indies, by which the islands of Barbadoes, St. Lucia, Granada, St. Vincent, Dominique, St. Eustatius, Guadaloupe, and Jamaica, suffered considerably. In this storm the Thunderer of 74, the Stirling Castle of 64, the Phoenix of 44 guns, &c. were lost, and several other ships of war lost or damaged.
5. Congress approve the Empress of Russia's plan of armed-neutrality.
6. Henry Laurens, Esq. committed close prisoner to the Tower, upon a charge of high-treason.
7. General Arnold's address to the inhabitants of America, after having abandoned the service of Congress.
- Col. Ferguson's body of British and Loyalists defeated by the Americans on King's Mountain, South Carolina, with great loss.
- 10 and 11. Fort-Ann and Fort-George, above Albany, surrendered to Major Carleton.

1780.

O C T O B E R.

11. Arret of the French Council of State, forbidding Captains of privateers to receive ransomers at sea.
14. Skirmish near the Yadkin river, North Carolina.
— Congress order a monument to be erected at Annapolis, in memory of M. Gen. Baron de Kalbe.
15. M. de Sartine, Minister of Marine in France, dismissed.
---He was succeeded by M. de Caiſtres.
— Reinforcement from England arrive at New York.
16. B. Gen. Leslie, with near 3000 troops, embark at New York for the Chesapeake, and arrived at Portsmouth, Virginia, on the 20th. Having taken and destroyed several ships and stores he proceeds to reinforce Charlestown, South Carolina.
17. Adm. Arbuthnot's squadron, off Rhode Island, had taken seven American privateers of 20 guns each.
18. Settlements of Senohary and Stone-Arabia, on the Mohawk river, destroyed by Sir John Johnson.
20. B. Gen. Arnold's proclamation at New York.
25. General exchange of prisoners in America.
An American mail intercepted near New York.
31. The new Parliament chose Charles Wolfran Cornwall, Esq. Speaker, in the room of Sir Fletcher Norton, by a majority of 203 to 134.

N O V E M B E R.

2. The Senegal French frigate of 18 guns taken by the Zephyr sloop of 14, off Goree.
6. The amendment to the address rejected by 212 to 130 in the Commons; by 68 to 23 in the Lords.
7. General Assembly of Barbadoes petition his Majesty to remove their Governor, M. Gen. Cunningham.
9. Action between Major Wemyss and B. Gen. Sumpter, near the Broad river, South Carolina, in which the former is made prisoner.
10. Memorial of Great Britain to the States General presented by Sir Joseph Yorke at the Hague.
11. La Comtesse de Provence privateer of 18 guns taken by the Pegasus and Cleopatra, off Dunkirk.
15. Adm. Sir George Rodney sailed from Sandy-Hook for the West-Indies.
19. Assembly of Massachusetts Bay confiscate the property of several Loyalists.

Action

1780.

N O V E M B E R.

20. Action between Gen. Sumpter and Lieut. Col. Tarleton at Black Stocks, South Carolina, with considerable loss on both sides.
21. Mr. John Trumbull, son of Governor Trumbull of Connecticut, committed to Clerkenwell New-prison, on suspicion of treason.---Released in July, 1781.
— Party of Refugees land at Newark, but are driven off.
25. Insurrection in Spanish South America, and proclamation of the Emperor of Peru.
27. The Sartine frigate lost in Callicut Bay, East-Indies.

D E C E M B E R.

1. By returns of this date, the land forces serving under Gen. Clinton amount to 19,153; in Canada 3,385; in the West-Indies 7,130; and 1,646 under the convention of Saratoga, August 1.
— Since the 1st of January no fewer than 2,036 of the land forces in the West-Indies have died.
8. Hyder Ally's fleet in Mangalore Roads, on the Coromandel coast, destroyed by Adm. Sir Edw. Hughes.
11. Skirmish at Ninety-six, South Carolina.
— The Fort of Basan, East-Indies, taken by General Goddard.
12. Memorial to the States General presented by Sir Joseph Yorke at the Hague.
13. M. Gen. Leslie, with troops from New York, arrive at Charlestown, South Carolina.
16. Gen. Vaughan, escorted by Adm. Rodney, attack the Island of St. Vincent, but is obliged to abandon it the next day.
18. Sir Joseph Yorke at the Hague ordered home.
— The States General of Holland accede to the confederation of armed-neutrality.
20. Manifesto of the Court of Great Britain relative to the conduct of the Dutch in the course of the war with the American colonies.
22. Letters of marque issued against the Dutch, and an embargo laid on all their vessels in British ports.
30. Count Welderen, the Ambassador from the Hague, left London.
— The Princess Caroline Dutch man of war of 54 guns taken in the Downs by the Bellona of 74.

Since

1780.

D E C E M B E R.

31. Since the 1st of January, 1776, it appears that 18,545 seamen have died in the navy; 1,243 killed by the enemy, and 42,069 deserted.
- The British corps and recruits embarked for North America and the West-Indies since January 1, amount to 10,237.

1781.

J A N U A R Y.

1. The Pennsylvania line, huttet at Morris-town, revolt, which Sir H. Clinton encourages by offering protection, but they deliver up his two Messengers to Congress, and return to their duty on the 10th.
3. Committee of Association at York address the whole body of British electors.
- B. Gen. Arnold, with about 1,700 *British troops* from New York, in an expedition up James River, Virginia, took, burnt, and destroyed several towns, stores, mills, vessels, &c. and on the 20th took possession of Portsmouth. During this time Lieut. Col. Simcoe distinguished himself in many skirmishes with the Americans in that neighbourhood.
4. Le Minerve French frigate of 32 guns taken by the Courageux and Valiant, off Ushant.
5. The Rotterdam Dutch frigate of 50 guns taken by the Warwick of equal force, in the channel.
- M. Henry Francis de la Motte taken up on suspicion of high-treason, and executed July 27.
6. Upwards of 800 French troops, under Gen. Baron de Rullecourt, land on the Island of Jersey, which they take, but are attacked and totally defeated the same day; all being killed or taken prisoners.
7. The Catherina-Wilhelmina Dutch East-Indiaman, from Rotterdam to Batavia, brought into the Downs by the Perseus frigate and Fortune sloop.
- La General Ville Patoux privateer of 12 guns taken by the Griffin and Rambler cutters.
- La Subtille privateer of 14 guns taken by the Nimble cutter.
10. Major Rogers taken into Philadelphia prisoner.
12. The States General issue three War placarts.
13. Le Daguefleau privateer of 30 guns taken by the Alexander of 74, Lord Longford, off the Lizard.

Lieut.

1781.

JANUARY.

17. Lieut. Col. Tarleton's detachment defeated by General Morgan, at the Cow-pens, near Broad river, South Carolina, with considerable loss.
20. Gen. Parsons made a successful expedition to Morristania, New York province.
23. The Culloden of 74 guns lost near Long Island.
25. In the House of Commons 180 approve of a war with Holland, and 101 vote against the address.---In the Lords the division was 84 to 19. *Protest by 9.*
29. The town of Wilmington, North Carolina, and shipping in Cape-Fear River, taken by Major Craig and Capt. Barkley.

FEBRUARY.

1. Sir P. Parker, at Jamaica, had taken thirty-seven vessels from the enemy since May 31, 1780.
- Lord Cornwallis defeated a body of American militia near the Catawba river, and killed Gen. Davidson.
- Lieut. Col. Tarleton defeats another body of militia.
3. Island of St. Eustatius surrendered to M. Gen. Vaughan and Adm. Sir George Rodney, and the Mars Dutch frigate of 38 guns and above 150 trading vessels taken, besides stores to a prodigious amount.
- The rear of Gen. Morgan's Americans routed by Lieut. Col. Webster, near the Yadkin, North Carolina.
4. The Mars Dutch man of war of 60 guns, Adm. Count Byland, and a convoy of 30 merchantmen, taken by the Monarch, Panther, and Sybill, off Saba.---The Dutch Admiral killed.
- The town of Salisbury, North Carolina, taken by Lord Cornwallis.
5. The Dutch Islands of St. Martin and Saba surrender to Lieut. Col. Edhouse.
6. Three large Dutch ships from Amsterdam taken into St. Christopher's.
- By the French returns, the Jason, Provence, and Fantastique of 64 guns each, the Surveillante of 44, the Hermione of 32, and La Glebe of 18, (of their Rhode Island fleet) were lost in a storm.
10. The Revenge French privateer of 18 guns taken by the Juno and Zebra, off Beachy-head.
12. The States General issue letters of marque against the British.

B. Gen.

1781.

F E B R U A R Y.

14. B. Gen. Arnold's force blocked up by the French from Rhode Island, in the Chesapeak, whilst 2000 Americans, under la Fayette, march towards him.
The Romulus of 44 guns taken by the French fleet of M. de Ternay, off the Capes of Virginia.
15. The General Barker East-Indiaman wrecked on the coast of Holland.
16. The Jews on St. Eustatia petition Sir George Rodney to restore their *private* effects.
17. His Majesty's order to release all the Dutch ships detained by the embargo of December 22, 1780.
20. Lord Cornwallis establishes the Royal standard at Hillsborough: and on the 23d 200 Loyalists were intercepted by the Americans, and dispersed.
21. General fast throughout England, &c.
23. Sir Joseph Yorke arrived in London from the Hague.
24. Several Dutch and American vessels in Demerary river seized by six English privateers.
25. The Don Nicholas de Medina Spanish frigate of 30 guns taken by the Cerberus frigate of 32, off Cape Finisterre.
— Le Palmier and L'Intrepid of 74 guns each, and L'Atlante of 38, lost off Cape Francois.
26. Mr. Burke's bill for the better regulation of public offices, places, pensions, &c. negatived on the 2d reading by a majority of 233 to 190.
27. Congress vote their thanks to *John Paul Jones, Esq.*
— Mr. Adams opened a loan of one million of florins at Amsterdam, for the United States of America.
28. Naval and land force sail from the Havannah against West-Florida.
30. Treaty, offensive and defensive, concluded between France and Holland.

M A R C H.

1. The American confederacy of Dec. 5, 1777, ratified by the State of Maryland, in Congress.
2. The Dutch colonies of Demerary and Issequibo surrendered to Captains Day and Pender of the Surprize and Barbuda sloops.
— Lieut. Col. Tarleton defeats a body of American militia on the Deep River, North Carolina.

Meeting

1781.

M A R C H.

3. Meeting of the Deputies from several petitioning counties, &c. at the Guildhall, London.
6. Sir James Wright, Governor of Georgia, officiates legislatively in the Provincial Assembly.
The British Consul at Morocco obliged to leave that place, on account of ill treatment.
- Skirmish at Weitzell's Mill, on the Reedy-Fork river, North Carolina.
7. The associated Loyalists at New York burn and destroy several places in that neighbourhood.
- Skirmish at Newport-news, Virginia.
8. The French fleet at Rhode Island sail for Virginia, with troops for the Marquis de la Fayette.
12. Answer of the States General to the British manifesto.
14. Adm. Darby, with the channel fleet, sail from Portsmouth to convoy a large fleet of victuallers, &c. to Gibraltar and Minorca.
— Commodore Johnstone failed from ditto with the East-India fleet and transports.
15. Lord Cornwallis attacks and defeats the American southern army, under Gen. Greene, at Guildford Court-house, North Carolina, with great loss.---Lieut. Col. Webster mortally wounded.
16. Action between the French fleet of eight sail and Adm. Arbuthnot's of equal force, off the Capes of Virginia.
— French Island of St. Bartholomew surrendered to Lieut. Col. Ferguson.
22. M. De Grasse, with 20 sail for the West-Indies, and M. de Suffrein, with 5 sail of the line for the East-Indies, leave Brest, having a large convoy of troops, ordnance, and merchantmen.
26. Reinforcement of 2000, under M. Gen. Philips, from New York, join B. Gen. Arnold at Portsmouth, Virginia.---Four thousand hogsheds of tobacco destroyed at Peterburgh April 25.
31. Gen. Coote had retaken Carangoly, and driven Hyder Ally out of Arcot.

A P R I L.

2. A rich Dutch merchant-ship, from St. Eustatius, brought into Ireland by the Charming Molly privateer of 8 guns.

1781.

A P R I L.

6. Petition of the West-India planters and merchants to his Majesty, on the seizure of private property at St. Eustatius by Sir G. B. Rodney.
7. Lord Cornwallis's army arrive in the neighbourhood of Wilmington, North Carolina.
10. General Clinton's proclamation to deserters and *felons*, offering pardon to all (murderers excepted) those who return and enlist at New York.
11. Duc de Chartres of 16 guns taken by Adm. Darby's fleet, off Cape Spartel.
12. Adm. Darby's fleet arrive to the relief of Gibraltar.
16. M. de Suffrein, with a superior force, attacks Com. Johnstone in Port-Praya Road, St. Jago, and is beat off with loss and *confusion* on both sides.
17. The Callonne privateer of 32 guns, Luke Ryan, taken by the Berwick of 74 and Belle Poule of 36, off the Firth of Forth.
19. Memorial of Mr. John Adams to the States General.
20. The Unicorn French frigate of 20 guns taken by the Resource of 28, off Cape Blaise, West-Indies.
23. Fort-Watson, Carolina, taken by the Americans, under Gen. Marion.
25. Lord Rawdon attacks General Greene at Hobskirk-Hill, near Camden, South Carolina, and routs the Americans, with considerable loss on both sides.
- Lord Cornwallis marches from Wilmington towards Virginia.
- General Philips took possession of Petersburg, Virginia, where he destroyed 4000 hogsheads of tobacco.
27. Several American ships of war and other vessels, and 2000 hogsheads of tobacco destroyed by M. Gen. Philips and B. Gen. Arnold, on the Appomatox river, Virginia. They afterwards destroy 1200 hogsheads at Manchester, and 150 hogsheads, stores, &c. at Warwick, upon the James river. At Chesterfield Court-house barracks for 2000 men, &c. were destroyed, and all the *mischief* possible done in this expedition.
28. Comte de Grasse's fleet arrive at Martinico from Brest.
29. Adm. Sir Samuel Hood, with 18 sail, had an action with the French fleet of 21 sail, off Fort-Royal.
- The Snake sloop of 14 guns, with dispatches from Sir Samuel Hood, taken by an American privateer.

The

1781.

A P R I L.

30. The King of Prussia's marine declaration presented to Lord Stormont by his Ambassador, May 21.
— Col. Camac defeats Mhadage Scindia in the Carnatic.

M A Y.

1. Maritime convention between France and Holland.
2. The St. Eustatia fleet, of 25 merchantmen, captured by M. de la Motte Piquet's Squadron, near the chops of the channel.
- The Leocadia Spanish frigate of 40 guns taken by the Canada of 74, Sir George Collier.
7. Col. Watson reinforces Lord Rawdon at Camden.
8. Petition from the delegates of certain counties, &c. for a redress of public grievances presented to the House of Commons, which was rejected by 212 to 135.
9. Pensacola, West Florida, taken by the Spaniards, after a siege of two months.---Gov. Chester and M. Gen. Campbell prisoners.
- Several American officers surprised and taken prisoners at Peterburgh, Virginia, by M. Gen. Philips.
- and 13. Lord Rawdon abandons Camden, leaving his sick and prisoners, and destroying the town, &c.
10. The French, under the Marquis de Bouille, land on St. Lucia, but are repulsed, and embark again the 12th.
11. The British post at Orangeburgh, South Carolina, taken by Gen. Sumpter.
12. British post at Motte's-house, on the Santee, South Carolina, taken by the Americans, under Gen. Marion.
13. M. Gen. Philips died at Peterburgh, Virginia.
14. Congaree, South Carolina, submitted to Gen. Greene.
- and 15. Engagement between the Nonsuch of 64 guns, Sir James Wallace, and the Languedoc of 80, off Scilly.
15. Lord Cornwallis joins B. Gen. Arnold in Virginia.
20. A national Bank established by authority of Congress.
21. The grand fleet return to Portsmouth from Gibraltar.
22. Gen. Greene sits down before Ninety-six, defended by Col. Cruger.
23. Slight action between the Flora and Crescent frigates and a Spanish squadron in the Mediterranean.
28. The Atlanta sloop of 16 guns, and the Trepassey of 14 taken by the Alliance American frigate of 40 guns, off St. John's, Newfoundland.

1781.

M A Y.

30. Remarkable action, off Gibraltar, between the *Flora* of 36 and the *Crescent* of 28 guns, and two Dutch frigates, the *Castor* and *Brill* of 36 guns each, in which the *Castor* was taken, but recaptured by a French frigate on the 19th of June.
31. *Le Marquis de la Fayette*, 1200 tons, of 40 guns, laden with arms and cloathing for Congress, taken by the *Endymion* of 44.
- Mr. Hartley's bill for making peace with America, rejected in the House of Commons by 106 to 72.

J U N E.

2. The French having appeared before Tobago in force on the 23d ult. that island and garrison is obliged to surrender, after some resistance.
3. Three regiments, &c. from Ireland arrive at Charlestown.
4. Savannah reinforced by the King's American regiment.
5. Fort-Cornwallis, at Augusta, Georgia, commanded by Lieut. Col. Browne, taken by the Americans, under B. Gen. Pickens.
7. Lord Rawdon marches from Charlestown, with a strong detachment, to the relief of Ninety-six, where he arrived on the 21st.
9. The Spanish laboratory at St. Roche took fire, and is consumed, with 1000 fixed shells, besides powder, &c.
- The Countess de Maurepas French cutter of 16 guns brought into Londonderry by the *Tour* and *Greyhound* privateers.
10. A reinforcement of troops and cloathing arrives at Boston from France.
11. Ostend made a free port by an ordinance of the Emperor of Germany.
12. Mr. Fox's motion for making peace with America, rejected in the House of Commons by 172 to 99.
14. The regency of Amsterdam present a memorial to the States General, accusing Lewis Duke of Brunswick of an "excessive illicit attachment to the English Court," which he answers.

1781.

7 U N E.

15. At this time it was said that Great Britain had in commission 424 ships of war, carrying 15,078 guns and 119,267 men; whilst the combined forces of France, Spain, and Holland amounted to 448 ships, 20,252 guns, and 201,292 men; and the neutral states of Sweden, Russia, and Denmark, to 84 ships, 4,250 guns, and 36,220 men.
18. A party of American cavalry, under Col. Middleton, dispersed by Major Coffin's royal cavalry, near Congaree, South Carolina.
19. Gen. Greene repulsed in his assault on Ninety-six.
22. Cartel between Great Britain and France settled.
23. Lieut. Col. Tarleton destroyed 1000 stand of arms, 450 barrels of powder, cloathing, stores, &c. at Charlotte Ville, Virginia.
 - Lieut. Col. Simcoe disperses 800 Americans, under Baron Stuben, and destroys 3,500 stand of arms, 150 barrels of powder, &c. in Virginia.
25. Lord Cornwallis, commanding the whole British force in Virginia, take possession of Williamsburg, having destroyed in his rout above 2000 hogheads of tobacco, ordnance, stores, &c.
26. Lieut. Col. Simcoe attacked by the Americans on the Chickahomany, Virginia, but are repulsed with loss.
 - Recruits, &c. from England arrive at New York.
 - The Rover and Revenge American privateers of 18 and 10 guns taken by the Medea frigate of 28, off Boston.
30. An English privateer of 24 guns taken into Cadiz by la Friponne French frigate.

7 U L Y.

1. The Heldwoltemade Dutch East-Indiaman, for Ceylon, taken by the Active frigate of 32 guns, on the coast of Africa.
 - Hyder Ally defeated by Gen. Coote in the Carnatic.
3. Two officers and forty dragoons of Lord Rawdon's detachment taken prisoners at the Congarees, South Carolina, by Col. Lee's American legion.
 - Skirmish near King's-bridge, near New York.
 - The Americans dispersed near Orangeburgh, South Carolina, by Lord Rawdon.
6. The Americans, under the Marquis de la Fayette and Gen. Wayne, are repulsed in an attack on the British troops at James-town, Virginia.

The

1781.

J U L Y.

6. The American army, under Gen. Washington, and French, from Rhode Island, under Comte de Rochambeau, encamp at Philipsburgh, near New York.
10. Skirmish at Corey's-town, New York province.
12. About 450 French and Americans from Rhode Island, who had landed in Huntingdon harbour, Long Island, driven off by the Loyal Refugees.
— The British evacuate Ninety-six, South Carolina.
16. Skirmish near Monk's Corner, South Carolina.
17. Several volunteer corps reviewed at Belfast by Lord Charlemont, who also reviewed other corps at Londonderry on the 26th, and at Newry August 20.
21. Four large homeward bound Dutch East-Indiamen surprised and taken, and one burnt, by Commodore Johnstone's squadron, in Saldanha Bay, near the Cape of Good Hope.
— Party of Refugees surprised and took a congregation of American peasants at Middlesex, near New York.
— The grand fleet, under the command of Adm. Darby, sail from Portsmouth, and return Aug. 28.
27. Messrs. Gouverneur and Curson, merchants, taken prisoners at St. Eustatius, committed to New-prison for high-treason.---They were not released till March 2, 1782, on bail.
29. The Lively frigate of 26 guns retaken by Adm. Darby's fleet, in the Channel.

A U G U S T.

1. The Maro Deur privateer of 14 guns taken by the Flying Fish cutter of 12, off Whitby.
4. Col. Haynes executed at Charlestown for a breach of his parole.
5. A most severe engagement between Adm. Hyde Parker, with seven sail of the line, and Adm. Zoutman, with a superior force, off the Dogger Bank.---A Dutch 74 sunk, the rest obliged to return to the Texel.
7. The Helena sloop attacked by the Spanish gun-boats in Gibraltar bay, but were repulsed.
— The Bellisarius American frigate of 20 guns taken by the Medea of 28, off the Delaware.
9. The Trumbull American frigate of 32 guns taken by the Iris frigate of 32, off the Delaware.

A Dutch

1781.

A U G U S T.

14. A Dutch dogger of 18 guns blown up in an action with the Cameleon sloop of 14, off the Texel.
15. The Glorieux French privateer of 12 guns taken by the Scout sloop of 14, off Copeland Light-house.
16. The Hope cutter of 12 guns taken by the Chardon French privateer cutter of 20, but retaken by the Stag frigate on the 21st, in the channel.
 - Lord Muskerry reviewed several corps of Irish volunteers at Limerick.
18. His Majesty and the Prince of Wales went on board Adm. Parker's fleet in the Downs.
 - Delegates from Vermont claim a seat in Congress as an Independent and confederate State.
19. The Spaniards, under the Duke de Crillon, invest the Island of Minorca by sea and land.
 - The allied armies, after having lain before New York *as a feint*, cross into the Jerseys, and pursue their march towards Virginia.
20. Thirty-nine vessels taken by the British squadron in North America since June 1.
 - The combined fleets *said* to be cruising off Scilly.
21. The States General vote extraordinary rewards to the officers and seamen engaged on the 5th.
- 23 and 27. Hyder Ally defeated by Sir Eyre Coote, near Tripassore, East-Indies.
25. M. de Barras's French squadron sail from Rhode Island for the Chesapeak, with ordnance-stores, &c.
 - The Frederic French privateer of 16 guns taken by the Emerald frigate of 32, off Guernsey.
28. M. de Grasse having sailed from Cape Francois on the 5th, with a fleet of 28 sail of the line, he arrived in the Chesapeak.

Lord Cornwallis, with about 7000 troops, establishes his post at York-town, Virginia.

 - Adm. Sir Samuel Hood, with fourteen sail of the line, &c. arrive at Sandy-Hook from the West-Indies.
30. M. de Grasse having blocked up York river, passes the Marquis de St. Simon, with 3,300 French troops up the James river, to join la Fayette.
31. Adm. Graves, commanding 19 sail of the line, &c. sail from Sandy-Hook for the Chesapeak.

The

1781.

S E P T E M B E R.

2. The Magicienne French frigate of 32 guns taken by the Chatham of 50, off Cape Ann, Massachusetts Bay, after a smart action.
The Prince William Dutch man of war of 74 guns, lost on a bank near the Helder.
3. Exchange of British and German officers with the Americans, at Staten Island.
- and 4. The allied armies, under Gen. Washington and Comte de Rochambeau, pass through Philadelphia towards Virginia.
4. Several Gentlemen on parole at Charlestown removed to St. Augustine, East Florida.
5. The British fleet from New York arrive off the Chesapeake, and are immediately attacked by M. de Grasse, with a superiority of five sail. Adm. Graves finding himself unequal to the contest, leaves the Capes next day, and arrived at Sandy-Hook on the 20th.
6. B. Gen. Arnold, with troops from New York, land at New London and Grotton, in Connecticut, (*of which he is an unworthy native*) and having taken Fort-Trumbull, and Fort-Grifwoud, after an obstinate resistance, with considerable loss, destroyed the town, stores, &c. to a prodigious amount.
- The Savage sloop of 16 guns, taken by the Congress American frigate of 20, after a severe action, off Charlestown, South Carolina.
8. Gen. Greene's American force attack Lieut. Col. Stewart at the Eutaw Springs, South Carolina, but is repulsed, with great loss on both sides.---Col. Washington prisoner.
10. M. de Barras, with his squadron, arrives in the Chesapeake from Rhode Island.
11. The Iris and Richmond frigates of 32 guns each taken by M. de Grasse in the Chesapeake.
12. The American Governor of North Carolina seized by the Royalists at Edentown.
14. Gen. Washington and Comte de Rochambeau arrive at Williamsburg, Virginia, from the Northern colonies.
22. Adm. Sir Geo. B. Rodney arrived in London from the West-Indies.
24. Adm. Digby, with three sail of the line, from England, arrive at New York.---His Royal Highness Prince William Henry served on board this squadron.
27. Hyder Ally defeated near Sholingur by Sir Eyre Coote.

The

1781.

S E P T E M B E R.

28. The Squadron, under Rear-Adm. Edwards, at St. John's, Newfoundland, had taken since the 12th of July two American privateers of 18 guns each, four of 16, three of 14, and two of 10.
- The Wexford American privateer of 20 guns taken by the Recovery frigate of 32, Lord Hervey.
- The allied armies of 8000 French, 8000 Continental, and 5000 American militia closely invest Lord Cornwallis at York-town, Virginia.

O C T O B E R.

3. Fort-Slango, on Long Island, taken by Maj. Talmage.
6. The trenches against York-town were opened, and the second parallel began on the 11th; two redoubts carried by assault on the 14th; and, on the 16th, a sortie was made in return; but Lord Cornwallis being frustrated in his attempt to cross to Gloucester Point on the 17th, offers to capitulate.
9. The Emperor of Germany accedes to the armed-neutrality, with respect to the belligerent powers.
- The Black Princess American privateer cutter of 26 guns taken by the Medea frigate of 28.
10. House of Lords in Ireland vote their thanks to the volunteer corps, Earl Bellamont *alone* giving a negative.
12. The Dutch settlements of Padang, and four others on the Island of Samatra, taken by the British East-India Company's ships.
- Regulations between France and Holland, about prizes.
14. Five prizes, taken off Cape Henry, brought into New York by the Nymphe sloop of 14 guns.
17. Second address of the Association Committee of the county of York to the Electors of Great Britain.
18. The Assembly of Vermont declare it a Sovereign and Independent State.
19. The British fleet of 25 sail, with Sir Henry Clinton and 7,149 troops on board, leave New York.
- Earl Cornwallis, with 3,800 effective British and Germans*, at York-town and Gloucester, Virginia, surrender, on capitulation, to the allied army of 21,000, after an obstinate defence. The Charon and Guadalupe frigates, and a number of transports, were taken.

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* General Washington's return makes the whole number of prisoners 7,247 land and marine force.

1781.

O C T O B E R.

24. The British fleet and army, from New York, arrive off the Chesapeake, but finding that Lord Cornwallis had capitulated, return to New York the 2d of November.
26. The Severe and Necker French frigates of 28 guns, laden with stores for the East-Indies, taken by the Hannibal, off the Cape of Good Hope.
29. Gen. Washington, Count de Rochambeau and Count de Grasse are voted the thanks of Congress; who also resolve that a marble column, emblematical of the alliance, should be erected at York-town, Virginia.
30. Col. Willet defeats a British post on the Mohawk.
31. His Majesty's cruisers on the North American station had taken, since August 20, eighteen American privateers and armed-ships, and twenty-two smaller vessels.

N O V E M B E R.

1. The Moors on the coast of Barbary repulsed in an attack on the Oran.
3. The States General grant France a loan of 5,000,000 of Florins.
- Second declaration of his Prussian Majesty, concerning the navigation and maritime commerce of his subjects.
4. Vellore, in the Carnatic, relieved by Sir Eyre Coote.
6. A loan from France arrives at Philadelphia.
10. Adm. Graves sailed from New York, leaving the command to Rear-Admiral Digby.
- Major Popham, in the Company's service, took Bijah-Gurh, in Bengal, with a vast booty in rupees, &c.
- Chittor, in the Carnatic, taken by Sir Eyre Coote.
11. Adm. Sir Samuel Hood sailed from New York for Barbadoes, with 17 sail of the line, two frigates and one fireship, where he arrived December 5.
12. The Dutch settlement of Negapatnam, on the Coromandel coast, taken by Adm. Sir Edward Hughes and Gen. Monro, after a siege of three weeks.
13. The Americans seize an armed-vessel in East-Chester Bay, near New York, and made 40 prisoners.
18. Three hundred and forty flat-bottomed boats, at St. Maloes, destroyed by fire.
19. The province of New York claim the grants, called Vermont, as a part of that state.
26. Gen. Washington arrives at Philadelphia from Virginia.

Compte

1781.

NOVEMBER.

26. Comte de Grasse returns to Martinico from America.
— and 27. The Islands of St. Eustatius, St. Martin's, and Saba, surpris'd and taken by the French.
27. By a sortie from the garrison at Gibraltar, all the advanced works, ordnance, magazines, &c. of the Spaniards are destroyed.
— In the Lords 31 vote for the amendment to the Address, 65 against it.---*Protest by 3*.---In the Commons the division was 129 to 218.
28. The Emperor of Germany dissolves all religious houses, monasteries, and convents, within his dominions.

DECEMBER.

1. M. de Suffrein's French fleet of 10 sail of the line, 6 frigates, and transports with 3000 troops, sail from the Mauritius against Madras.
2. The *Imperieux* of 38 guns, a valuable French store-ship for Philadelphia, taken by Adm. Graves' Squadron in the West-Indies.
3. The *Hercules* and *Mars* Dutch privateers of 24 guns each taken by the *Artois*, Capt. Macbride, off the Dogger-Bank, after a smart engagement.
4. Congress ascertain what captures on water are lawful.
10. His Majesty declines receiving the petition of the city of London *sitting on the Throne*.
12. Adm. Kempenfelt, with 12 sail of the line, bears down upon the French fleet of nineteen sail, off Ushant, and captures fifteen of their convoy, laden with artillery, ordnance, stores, 1062 troops, and 548 seamen.
— Earl Cornwallis sailed from New York for England.
17. Adm. Graves arrives at Jamaica from New York.
— Sir James Lowther's resolutions on the necessity of ceasing hostilities in America, negatived by 220 to 179, in the House of Commons.
20. Petition of Henry Laurens, Esq. presented to the House of Commons, to be released from the Tower. He is enlarged by an order of the Privy-council on the 31st.
21. The West-India planters and merchants petition his Majesty on the ruinous state of public affairs.
23. Skirmish at Morissania, New York province.
Col. Loughrie's corps of Pennsylvanians surpris'd by British and Indians near the Ohio river, Kentucky.

1781.

D E C E M B E R.

25. Five French transports for the West-Indies captured by the Agamemnon and La Prudente, off Bourdeaux.
31. The current and permanent expence of this year is said to amount to £28,802,655!!!

1782.

J A N U A R Y.

1. The national debt 198,206,000*l.*--Interest 8,044,000*l.*
- The supplies for the year 1782 amount to twenty-two million, nine-hundred thousand, one hundred and nineteen pounds, two shillings and four-pence!
4. The Anti-Briton cutter privateer of 22 guns taken by the Stag frigate of 32, off Dublin.
5. Trincamale Fort surrendered to Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, and Fort-Ostenburgh taken by assault on the 11th. Two rich Dutch spice ships, &c. taken.
6. Major Gen. Meadows, with troops from England, arrive at Bombay, convoyed by three men of war.
8. Hyder Ally's troops defeated near Tellicherry by Major Abington, taking Serdar Cawn and many prisoners, with ordnance, stores, money, &c.
- Skirmish at Smith's plantations, South Carolina.
10. The Marquis de Bouille, with 8000 French troops, land on the Island of St. Christopher's.
- and 13. Hyder Ally defeated in two attacks on Sir Eyre Coote, in the Carnatic.
11. His Majesty's proclamation concerning the distribution of prizes to Surgeons, and Captains in large fleets.
- American government of South Carolina re-assumed by the Assembly of the State meeting at Jacksonburgh.
15. Adm. Rodney sailed from Torbay for the West-Indies.
18. The Hannibal frigate of 50 guns taken by the French fleet, under M. de Suffrein, off Sumatra.
- Four ships of the line sailed from New York to reinforce the British fleet in the West-Indies.
22. Earl Cornwallis and B. Gen. Arnold arrive in London from New York. They were taken in the Greyhound transport by a French privateer, off Scilly, but obliged to run into Torbay.
- The Jason of 32 guns taken by the French fleet in the East-Indies.
24. L'Espion French cutter of 16 guns, laden with ordnance stores for Comte de Grasse, taken by Sir Samuel Hood, off St. Christopher's.

Mr.

1782.

JANUARY.

24. Mr. Fox's motions for an enquiry into the state of the Navy and conduct of the First Lord of the Admiralty, agreed to in the House of Commons.
- 26 and 27. Action between the British fleet of 22 sail of the line, under Sir Samuel Hood, and Comte de Grasse's French fleet of 29 sail, off St. Christopher's.
28. Gen. Prescott, with two regiments of British troops, land on St. Christopher's and defeat a detachment of the enemy, but re-imark the day following.
- Petition of the city of Bristol, on the ruinous war in America and conduct of Administration, presented to the House of Commons.
30. The Dutch prize, Dankbaarheyt East-Indiaman, foundered off Lisbon.
31. The city of London, in Common-hall, censure the adviser of his Majesty not to receive their petition sitting on the Throne.
- Adm. Sir Edw. Hughes' fleet sail from Trincomalee.

FEBRUARY.

3. The settlements of Demerary, Essequibo, and Berbice, on the coast of Guiana, surrendered to Count Ky-faint, commanding a French detachment.
4. The Duke of Richmond's motion for papers relative to the trial and execution of Col. Haynes, at Charlestown, rejected by 73 to 25 Lords.
5. Fort St. Philip's, Minorca, surrendered, after a siege of six months, to 14,000 Spanish and French troops, under the Duc de Crillon and Baron de Falkenhayen, with 109 pieces of cannon and 36 mortars.
6. Com. Sir Richard Bickerton, with six sail of the line and seventeen East-Indiamen, sail from Portsmouth.
7. The Duke of Chandos' motion of enquiry into the cause of the surrender at York-Town agreed to.
- Mr. Fox's motion "that it appears to the Committee, that there was gross mismanagement in the administration of naval affairs in the year 1781," negatived by 205 to 183 in the House of Commons.
8. General fast throughout England and Wales.
9. Sir Edw. Hughes joined by the Monmouth, Hero, and Isis, with troops, at Madras.
11. The Duke of Grafton's motions for an enquiry into the state of the navy, &c. agreed to *nem. con.*

The

1782.

F E B R U A R Y.

11. The Right Hon. Welbore Ellis appointed Secretary of State for America *vice* Lord G. Germaine.
12. The Island of St. Christopher's surrendered to the French by Gov. Shirley and Gen. Frazer.
13. Callicut, Malabar, taken by Major Abington.
14. The Island of Nevis surrendered to the French.
15. Meeting of the representatives of 143 corps of Ulster volunteers at Dungannon, Ireland.
16. Colonel Braithwaite, with the East-India Company's troops, attacked by Tippoo Saib, on the banks of the Collaroon river, to whom he is obliged to surrender on the 18th.
 - Five transports retaken, and one French, with troops and military stores, captured by Adm. Sir E. Hughes in Madras road.
17. A very severe engagement between the French fleet of 12 sail, &c. under M. de Suffrein, and the English fleet of 9 sail, Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, off Madras, East-Indies.
18. Motion of censure on Lord George Germaine being created a Peer on the 9th, rejected by 93 to 28.---
Protest signed by nine Lords.
19. Adm. Rodney arrived in the West-Indies from England, to take the naval command.
 - The French fleet enter Pondicherry, East-Indies.
20. Mr. Fox's motion of censure on Lord Sandwich, rejected by 236 to 217 in the Commons.
22. The Island of Montserrat taken by the French.
 - Gen. Conway's motion for an address to his Majesty to put an end to hostilities in America, rejected by only 194 to 193 in the House of Commons.
23. Lieut. Gen. Sir Guy Carleton appointed to succeed Sir H. Clinton, as Commander in Chief at New York.
24. Adm. Sir Edw. Hughes's fleet go into Trincomale to refit.
25. Gen. Marion's American corps defeated by Lieut. Col. Thompson's new-raised cavalry on the Santee river, South Carolina.

1782.

F E B R U A R Y.

26. The General Assembly of South Carolina confiscate the estates of all British subjects in that province who have not submitted to the American government; of such inhabitants as signed the address to Gen Clinton and Adm. Arbuthnot, June, 1780; of those who petitioned to be armed, and those who have borne commissions under the British government; of those who congratulated Lord Cornwallis on his success at Camden; and of certain obnoxious persons. They likewise amerced the estates of others at 12 per cent.
27. Day of fasting and prayer throughout Holland.
- Gen. Conway's second motion for resolutions to put an end to the American war, carried by 234 to 215!
- Military land-force of Spain 180,060 men.

M A R C H.

1. The Chasseur sloop of 18 guns taken by the French, off Madras.
4. Address of the Commons, to put a stop to the war in America, presented to his Majesty.
- Ministers tied down to a *defensive* war in America.
- Adm. Sir Edw. Hughes' fleet sail again from Trincomale, and arrive at Madras on the 12th.
5. Bill "to empower his Majesty to conclude a peace and truce with the revolted colonies in America," agreed to *nem. con.* in the House of Commons.
6. The Duke of Chandos' motion of censure on the conduct of the Admiralty, negatived by 72 to 37 in the House of Lords.
- Gen. Sir Henry Clinton communicates to the Board of Associated Loyalists at New York his Majesty's assurance of favor and protection.
8. Lord John Cavendish's resolutions of censure on Administration, rejected by 226 to 216 in the Commons.
13. The Stadholder refuses to dismiss the Duke of Brunswick from his service and council.
15. Meeting of Delegates from 59 volunteer corps of the province of Connaught, at Ballinasloe, Ireland.
- Sir John Rouse's resolution for the removal of Ministers, negatived by 236 to 227 in the House of Commons.
- The Island of Tortola attacked by some American frigates, which were beat off.

The

1782.

M A R C H.

16. The Santa Catalina Spanish frigate of 34 guns taken by the Success of 32 and Vernon store-ship, off Cape Spartel, which was obliged to be burnt.
17. Island of Rattan, Honduras Bay, taken by the Spaniards, and the settlements destroyed.
20. Lord North announced to the House of Commons his Majesty's resolution to change the administration of public affairs!
23. Party of Refugees from New York surprise and take an American post at Dover, Tom's river, New Jersey,---Capt. Huddy taken prisoner.
27. The long-wished-for total change of Administration took place; the arrangement as follows: The Marquis of Rockingham and Lord John Cavendish *vice* Lord North, Lord Shelburne *vice* Lord Hillsborough, Hon. C. J. Fox *vice* Lord Stormont, Adm. Keppel *vice* Lord Sandwich, Lord Camden *vice* Lord Bathurst, Duke of Grafton *vice* Lord Dartmouth, Duke of Richmond *vice* Lord Townshend, Gen. Conway *vice* Lord Amherst, Right Hon. T. Townshend *vice* Right Hon. C. Jenkinson, Right Hon. J. Barré *vice* the Lord Advocate, Edm. Burke, Esq. *vice* Right Hon. R. Rigby, &c. &c.
30. The Sultan and Magnanime men of war, with all their convoy, arrive at Madras.

A P R I L.

4. Beaufort, North Carolina, taken by a party from Charlestown: the town, stores, fort, shipping, &c. destroyed.
6. Adm. Sir Edw. Hughes' fleet, in their course from Madras to Trincomale, ran a French packet on shore near Tranquebar, East-Indies.
9. Action between the British and French fleets, off Dominique, West-Indies.
- and 11. His Majesty requests the early attention of Parliament to the affairs of Ireland.
10. The Duke of Portland appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland *vice* the Earl of Carlisle, and the Duke of Manchester Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household *vice* the Earl of Hertford.

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12. A most complete victory gained over the French fleet, of 36 sail of the line, &c. under Comte de Grasse, by the British fleet of 35 sail, &c. under Adm. Sir G. B. Rodney; in which *La Ville de Paris* of 110 guns, *Le Glorieux* of 74, *Le Cæsar* of 74, *Le Hector* of 74, and *L'Ardent*, of 64 were taken, with their Admiral, Comte de Grasse.---*Le Diademe* of 74 guns sunk in the action, and *Le Cæsar* blew up soon after.
- Abstract of the volunteer corps in Ireland: in Ulster 34,152 men and 32 pieces of artillery; in Connaught 14,426 and 20; in Munster 18,056 and 32; and in Leinster 22,283 and 38.----Total 88,918 effective men and 128 pieces of ordnance.
- A very severe engagement between the British fleet of 11 sail of the line, under Adm. Hughes, and the French fleet of 18 sail, under M. de Suffrein, off *Trincamale*, *Coromandel*.
14. Capt. Huddy, prisoner at New York, hanged by the Loyal Refugees on Staten Island.
15. French squadron of two sail of the line, one frigate, and a two-decker, armed *en flute*, with 18 transports, laden with military stores for the East-Indies, sailed from Brest.---Eleven of these transports were taken and brought into Portsmouth.
- His Majesty's message to Parliament, recommending œconomy in all branches of the public expenditure.
16. Declaration of Rights made in the Irish Parliament.
- The Duke of Portland appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland *vice* the Earl of Carlisle.
17. Permacoli surrendered to the French and Hyder Ally.
18. *L'Aglæe* French privateer of 20 guns taken by the *Æolus* frigate of 32, off Waterford, Ireland.
19. *Le Caton* and *Le Jason* French sixty-fours, *L'Aimable* of 32, and *Ceres* of 18 guns, taken by Sir Samuel Hood, off *Mona Passage*, West-Indies.
- John Adams, Esq. admitted by the States General Ambassador from the United States of America.
- Address of the city of London, on the late change of Administration, presented to his Majesty. This grateful sense of duty and affection was followed by most of the counties and towns in Great Britain.
20. *La Pegase* of 74 guns taken by the *Foudroyant* of 80, Capt. Jarvis, off *Ushant*, after a smart action.

1782.

A P R I L.

20. The Grand Turk American privateer of 12 guns taken by the Vulture sloop of 14, off Charlestown, South Carolina.
— The French had taken, sunk, and destroyed above 50 English victuallers for Madras.---*Brussels Gazette*.
21. Skirmish at Dorchester, near Charlestown, South Carolina.
22. The British fleet arrive at Trincomale to refit.
23. L'Auctionnaire French ship, armed *en flute*, of 64 guns, taken by the Latona and Queen, off Scilly.
— Three frigates and seven transports from Brest arrive at Boston, New England.
24. The Active-Roebeck cutter privateer of 18 guns sent into the Downs by the Crocodile frigate, and Scourge and Helena sloops.
25. Le Barnardine French lugger of 14 guns taken by the Latona frigate of 38, off Scilly.
— Le Marquis de Caltries French privateer of 22 guns taken by the Prudente of 36, off Cape Clear.
— The Republic of Holland decline making a separate peace with Great Britain.
— The Dutch Forts Mouree with 20 guns, Cormantyne 32, Apam 22, Berricoe 18, and Acra 32, taken by Capt. Shirley of the Leander frigate, and Alligator sloop, who also destroyed L'Officieuse, a French store-ship, worth 30,000*l.* off Senegal.
29. Admiral Rodney, with his fleet and prizes, arrive at Jamaica.---*Compte de Grasse* prisoner.

M A Y.

1. In the Lords, on the bill for disqualifying Contractors from a seat in the Commons, contents 70, non-contents 45.
2. His Majesty's plan of reform and regulation in the civil establishment, and for paying off the civil-list debt, laid before Parliament.
3. Motion for rescinding the resolution of Feb. 17, 1769, rendering John Wilkes, Esq. incapable of a seat in the House of Commons, carried by 115 to 47.
5. Sir Guy Carleton, Commander in Chief, arrived at New York, who opens a pacific correspondence with Gen. Washington on the 7th, but Congress refuse to grant a passport of negotiation on the 14th.

Circular

1782.

M A Y.

7. Circular letters from the Earl of Shelburne to the several cities and towns in Great Britain, recommending their each establishing a volunteer domestic force.
- Hon. W. Pitt's motion for a select Committee to consider the representation of Great Britain, lost by 161 to 141 in the House of Commons.
8. The Bahama Islands, Gov. Maxwell, surrendered to a Spanish force of 3 frigates, and 60 sail of smaller vessels, with 2,500 troops, under Don Juan Manuel de Caxigally, Governor of the Havannah.
- The Blonde frigate of 32 guns lost in North America.
16. The Provincial Assembly of Maryland resolve that Congress have not any authority to negotiate a peace with Great Britain, unless the Independence of America be first acknowledged.
17. Le Renard French cutter privateer of 12 guns taken by the Nemesis of 28, off Holyhead.
- The Parliament of Great Britain take into consideration the claims of Ireland.---Granted *nem. con.*
- Mr. Sawbridge's annual motion "for shortening the duration of Parliaments," rejected by 149 to 61.
20. The Refugees at New York address Sir Guy Carleton.
- Lieut. Gen. Leslie, at Charlestown, proposes a cessation of hostilities to Major Gen. Greene, which he declines, as being unauthorized.
21. The State of Pennsylvania resolve that even Congress have not authority to violate their treaty with France by any partial agreement with Great Britain.
27. Capt. Asgill of the Guards, prisoner at Lancaster, doomed, *by lot*, to be executed in the American camp, to retaliate for the murder of Capt. Huddy by the Loyal Refugees of New York.
28. Sir G. B. Rodney created Lord Rodney.
29. At Philadelphia a *feu de joye* is fired in honor of the birth of a Dauphin of France.
- The Parliament of Ireland vote 100,000*l.* towards raising 20,000 seamen for the British navy.
30. The Commons of Ireland vote Mr. Grattan 50,000*l.* for his patriotic conduct.

J U N E.

3. Treaty of peace with the Mahrattas ratified at Calcutta.
4. The combined fleet of 32 line-of-battle ships sailed from Cadiz to block up the British channel.

1782.

J U N E.

8. Major Ganey and the Loyalists, on the Little Pedee river, South Carolina, submit, upon treaty, to Gen. Marion of the Americans.
 12. The Hon. Mr. Grenville appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of France, to negotiate a peace.
 14. Gen. Sir Henry Clinton arrived in London from New York.
 18. La Victoire French cutter of 14 guns taken by the Stag frigate of 32, off Dungarvan, Ireland.
 19. The supplies for the British civil establishment in North America (Canada excepted) amount to no more than 10,807l. whilst the pensions paid to Loyal-Refugees were stated at 73,704l. 8s.
 - Deputies from the citizens of Geneva arrive in London.
 - The state of Delaware prefer an inviolable adherence to their Gallic alliance to a separate peace with Britain.
 20. The Zeuze Dutch armed-brig of 16 guns taken by the Defiance armed-ship of 14, off Portland, after a smart action.
 - Bill to repeal the Declaratory Act of the 6th of Geo. I. relative to the Legislation of Ireland, received the Royal assent, London.
 21. Lord Mahon's bill for preventing expence and bribery at elections, thrown out at the second reading by 66 to 40 in the House of Commons.
 22. The Sea-Lion Dutch privateer cutter of 12 guns taken by the Lark sloop of 16, and Viper cutter of 14, off the Land's End.
 - The Mersey store-ship of 1200 tons burnt by accident at Port-Royal, Jamaica.
 23. The Middleburgh Dutch privateer cutter of 13 guns taken by the Ambuscade frigate of 32, in the Downs.
 24. Eighteen merchantmen from England for Canada and Newfoundland, taken by Comte de Guichen's fleet at the cnops of the channel.
 - The Creek Indians attack Gen. Wayne's camp near Savannah, but are repulsed and defeated.
 - The Tartar French frigate of 28 guns taken by the Princess Caroline of 50, off Savannah, but soon after overfet.
- Packets permitted to pass between Dover and Calais.

1782.

7 U N E.

25. The Attorney General's resolutions, obliging late Paymasters of public accounts to an early refund, rejected by 127 to 116 in the House of Commons.
26. The Alligator sloop of 18 guns taken off the Lizard by La Fee French frigate of 32, after an obstinate engagement.
28. The Charmante French King's vessel, with troops and money for Tobago, taken by Adm. Pigot's fleet, off St. Lucia, West-Indies.
29. The city of Geneva taken possession of by French and Sardinian troops.
A French privateer of 18 guns taken by the Phoenix privateer, off Limerick, and sent into Londonderry.
30. D'Amazone Dutch privateer brig of 18 guns taken by the Winchelsea frigate of 32, off the Texel.
- The Prince de Robecq French privateer of 22 guns taken by the Artois frigate of 40, off Dublin.

7 U L Y.

1. The States General again decline negotiating a separate peace with Great Britain.
- The Americans surprise and pillage the town of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.
- Adm. Pigot, who sailed from England May 18, arrived at Antigua, to command the British fleet in the West-Indies.
- The Marquis of Rockingham, Prime Minister, died.-- This event occasioned great divisions in his Majesty's Council and State---*for the loaves and fishes!*
2. Le Commandant de Dunkerque cutter privateer of 14 guns taken by the Ambuscade, &c. in the Downs.
4. The State of Massachusetts Bay resolve not to attend to any proposition of separate peace.
The Dartmouth East-Indiaman, said to be worth 400,000l. lost on one of the Nicobar Islands.
6. Action between Adm. Sir E. Hughes and M. de Suffrein, off Negapatnam, with equal force.
8. Washington college founded at Chester, Maryland.
9. The Dutch fleet of 14 sail above fifties, and 12 below, sailed from the Texel, under three Admirals.
10. The Right Hon. T. Townshend appointed Secretary of State *vice* C. J. Fox, and the Hon. W. Pitt Chancellor of the Exchequer, *vice* Lord John Cavendish.

Bills

1782.

7 U L 1.

11. Bills "for disqualifying Contractors from having a seat in the Commons' House," and "for disqualifying Officers of the Excise and Customs from voting at elections," received the Royal assent.
12. Savannah, Georgia, evacuated by the British troops, &c.
13. Le Fantasque French privateer cutter of 12 guns taken by the Kite sloop of 14, off the Texel.
 - The combined fleet of Bourbon seen off the Lizard.
 - The Earl of Shelburne appointed First Lord of the Treasury *vice* the Marquis of Rockingham, and Sir George Yonge Secretary at War *vice* the Hon. T. Townshend.
15. The Speedy packet of 14 guns taken into Guadaloupe by two French frigates.
16. Reinforcement of Hanoverians received at Gibraltar.
17. Ordinance of Congress to prevent an illicit trade with the enemies of America by collusive captures on the water, or otherwise.
 - Lord Grantham appointed Secretary of State *vice* the Earl of Shelburne.
 - Proclamation at New York for all persons to take up arms in defence of the place.
20. The Royale French privateer brig of 12 guns taken by the Winchelsea frigate, off Flamborough-head.
23. The Pigmy French cutter of 14 guns, and a transport with 120 soldiers, &c. sent into Plymouth by the Crown and Panther men of war.
24. Garrison at Gibraltar 251 officers, 7,234 privates.
25. The fleet and convoy, under Adm. Graves, sail from Jamaica for England, where the Admiral arrived October 17.
26. Le Vipere French privateer schooner of 10 guns taken by the Race-horse sloop of 16, off Arundel.
27. Le Capria French lug-sail privateer of 16 guns brought into the Downs by the Winchelsea frigate.
 - Bill to lessen the influence of the Crown, which had passed the Commons of Ireland, rejected by the House of Lords.
 - The Right Hon. J. Barré appointed Paymaster of the land forces *vice* E. Burke, and the Lord Advocate Treasurer of the Navy *vice* J. Barré.
 - Bill to allow 5,000 troops on the Irish establishment to be employed elsewhere, received the Royal assent in Dublin.

L'Amazone

1782.

J U L Y.

29. L'Amazone French frigate of 36 guns taken by the Santa Margarita of the same force, off Cape Henry, after an action, in which 70 of the French were killed, and near 80 wounded.
 - Comte de Vergennes intercedes with Gen. Washington in favor of Capt. Asgill, at the instance of Lady Asgill, by her letter of the 19th.
30. Le Temeraire French sloop of war of 10 guns taken by the Cormorant sloop of 16, off Cape Clear.
31. Earl Temple appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland *vice* the Duke of Portland.
 - French fleet of 13 sail, under M. de Vaudreuil, in the Chesapeake,

A U G U S T.

1. Comte de Grasse arrived prisoner at Portsmouth from Jamaica in the Sandwich, Sir P. Parker.---He came to London on the 5th, and set off for France on the 12th, on his parole.
2. The Princess Caroline man of war arrived at Brest with 2,000 French seamen taken in De Grasse's fleet, April 12, West-Indies.
 - Letter sent by Sir Guy Carleton and Rear-Adm. Digby to Gen. Washington, informing him of the *pacific* intention of Great Britain towards the Thirteen United States of America.
3. The Voltigeur French privateer of 16 guns sent into Portsmouth by the Proserpine frigate of 28.
 - Address of the volunteers of the province of Connaught in Ireland, presented to his Majesty.
4. Some of the homeward-bound Baltic fleet taken and drove ashore off Gottenburgh by a Dutch Squadron.
8. Part of a convoy bound to Martinico taken by some British ships, off that island.
 - The annual civil and military disbursements of France said to amount to 28,000,000*l.* sterling.
9. The Dogger-Bank Dutch privateer cutter of 20 guns taken by the Vengeance of 74, off Scilly.
 - M. de la Perouse, with a considerable naval and military force, having sailed from Cape Francois May 31, landed and took Fort Prince-of-Wales, Hudson's Bay: He also took Forts York and Severn on the 24th, and destroyed the settlements, forts, &c. to the amount of 500,000*l.*

Adm.

1782.

AUGUST.

11. Adm. Digby's squadron had made 24 captures on the coast of America since May 1.
13. A cartel, with 200 prisoners from England, arrive at Philadelphia.
 - M. de Vaudreuil's French fleet enter Boston harbour.
15. His Royal Highness Comte d'Artois enters the Spanish camp before Gibraltar, as a volunteer, as did also his Highness the Duc de Bourbon next day.
16. The Ramilies of 74 guns, and several of the homeward-bound Jamaica fleet, foundered on the banks of Newfoundland
- *20. The Thorn sloop of 16 guns retaken from the Americans by the Arethusa frigate of 44, off Boston.
 - Remonstrance of the Loyal Refugees at New York to Sir Guy Carleton, on the negociation for a general peace, and craving protection.
 - A French fleet of two sail of the line, one armed *en flute*, two frigates, and six store-ships, sail from Brest for the East-Indies.
 - Treaty between the Republic of Holland and the United States of America signed, under the guarantee of France.
22. Conflagration in Constantinople that destroyed 28,000 houses, &c.
23. Cape-River Fort taken from the Spaniards by Captain Campbell; and, on the 30th, Lieut. Col. Despard took the Spanish garrison on Black river, Musquito shore.
24. David Tyrie executed at Portsmouth for high-treason.
26. The Hector of 74 guns beats off two French frigates.
27. Action near Chehaw-neck, South Carolina, in which Lieut. Col. Laurens of the Americans was killed.
29. The Royal George, Adm. Kempenfelt, of 100 guns, foundered off Portsmouth, and, out of 709 persons then on board, the brave Admiral and 405 were drowned.
 - Skirmish at Wathoo, St. John's, South Carolina.
31. Trincomale Fort, East-Indies, taken by M. de Suffrein.

SEPTEMBER.

1. A volunteer corps of ten companies raising at Edinburgh on Lord Shelburne's plan.
- The Aigle French ship of 22 guns taken by the Duc de Chartres of 16, after a well-managed action.

Action

1782.

S E P T E M B E R.

3. Action between Adm. Sir E. Hughes and M. de Suffrein, off Trincomalee.---Second action on the 13th.
4. The Hebé frigate of 40 guns, M. de Vigny, taken by the Rainbow, Capt. Trollope, of 44, off Morlaix.
5. Six regiments of fencibles raising in Ireland.
- Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton's squadron arrive at Bombay, with 4260 troops.
- The Hector of 74 guns beats off two French frigates, L'Aigle and La Gloire.
6. Sir James Lowther, it is said, offered a man of war of 74 guns, completely manned, rigged, victualled, and fitted for action, for the public service.
7. Adm. Lord Rodney, with part of his fleet, arrive at Kinsale from Jamaica, which island they left Aug. 5.
8. The advanced works of the Spaniards destroyed by the artillery of Gibraltar. Next day the batteries and naval force of the enemy cannonade, without effect.
- and 12. Letters of recrimination pass between Sir Guy Carleton and Gen. Washington.
11. The grand channel fleet of 34 line and 1 fifty, 8 frigates, and 3 fire-ships, under Adms. Lord Howe, Hood, Milbanke, Sir R. Hughes, and Com. Hotham, sail from Portsmouth for the relief of Gibraltar, having the East and West Indiamen under convoy.
12. Thirty-eight sail of the combined fleet entered Gibraltar Bay, and anchored off Algezira.
- The Sophia of 22 guns, from Bayonne to Philadelphia, taken by the Warwick of 50, off the Delaware.
13. The Spaniards and French, in their grand attack upon Gibraltar, are defeated, having ten battering ships, with 212 brass cannon and 2000 seamen, &c. blown up, sunk, or destroyed.---344 men were saved by the garrison, and upwards of 2000 escaped.
- The naval magazine at Musquito-Point, Jamaica, with 300 barrels of gunpowder, blew up.
14. Adm. Pigot's fleet in the West-Indies had taken or destroyed twenty-two of the enemies ships and vessels since July 15.
15. L'Aigle French frigate of 40 guns, Comte La Touche, taken in the Delaware by the Warwick, &c. Com. Elphinston.---From the frigate several French officers of distinction escaped in boats, with money, &c.

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1782.

S E P T E M B E R.

23. Vice-Adm. Campbell's squadron, on the Newfoundland station, had taken nine American privateers, &c. since May 20.
24. The Centaur of 74 guns foundered near the Azores, or Western Isles, twelve persons only escaping in a boat. Dutch fleet, with troops, stores, &c. sailed from the Texel for the East-Indies.
25. L'Escamateur French cutter privateer of 14 guns taken by the Fly sloop of 16, off the coast of Norfolk.
27. The Privy Council of Ireland recommend the Refugee Genevese to his Majesty, who granted 25,000*l.* towards their establishment in Ireland.

O C T O B E R.

2. The Comte de Grasse American ship, with money, &c. from the Havannah to Philadelphia, taken into New York by a British cruizer.
- Major Gen. Charles Lee died at Philadelphia.
3. The Hector of 74 guns lost on the Banks of Newfoundland.---The crew saved.
- Fifteen American and French vessels captured by Adm. Pigot's squadron since his arrival at New York, September 6.
4. Congress unanimously and ultimately reject any proposition for a separate peace with Great Britain.
8. Treaty of Amity and Commerce concluded at the Hague between the Republic of Holland and the United States of America.
10. Four sail of the combined fleet driven on shore by a storm near Gibraltar, one of which, the St. Michael of 72 guns, was taken by the garrison, and marine brigade under Capt. Curtis, off Europa-Point.
- Adm. Bickerton's squadron join Sir E. Hughes in blocking up the French fleet at Trincomale.
11. Lord Howe's fleet enter the Straights, and, by the 18th, the transports and store-ships had landed a large reinforcement of men, ordnance, stores, provisions, &c. at Gibraltar.
13. Two American privateers of 20 guns each, and several small prizes, have been brought into New York by British cruizers since the 3d instant.
14. The Samea French sloop of 14 guns taken by the Eurydice frigate of 24, off the coast of France.

The

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O C T O B E R.

17. The *Compte de Bois Gelin* French privateer of 12 guns taken by the *Romney* man of war, in the channel.
— Action between the *London* of 98 guns and *L'Scipion* of 74, off *Hispaniola*.
19. The *Union* Dutch man of war of 64 guns lost on the *Dogger-Bank*.
— Treaty of commerce concluded between the Courts of *Russia* and *Denmark*.
— The British fleet of 34 sail repass the Straights of *Gibraltar*, followed by the combined fleet of 46 sail.
20. Action between the above fleets, off *Cadiz*.
22. The *Palmier* French seventy-four foundered in the *West-Indies*.
23. Exchange of prisoners between *Lieut. Gen. Leslie* and *Major Gen. Greene*, in *South Carolina*.
28. *L'Aétiff* French ship, armed *en flute*, of 64 guns, with artillery, troops, and military stores for *Martinique*, taken by the *Argo* frigate of 44, off *Barbadoes*.
— Governor *Campbell* lays an embargo on all vessels at *Jamaica*.
29. Part of *Lord Howe's* fleet sail for the *West-Indies*.

N O V E M B E R.

6. Riot at the *Hague* in favour of the *Stadtholder*.
— and 11. The British fleet, under *Adm. Pigot* and *Lord Hood*, sail from *New York* for the *West-Indies*.
7. *Capt. Apgill* released from his sentence and confinement, by order of Congress. He came to *New York* the 11th, and sailed in the packet for *England* the 20th.
— The Assembly of *Georgia* allow British subjects in that State twelve months to sell or settle their effects.
14. *Adm. Lord Howe*, with the grand fleet, arrived at *St. Helen's* from the relief of *Gibraltar*.
21. *Adm. Pigot* arrived at *Barbadoes* from *New York*.
22. Letter from the *Right Hon. T. Townshend*, Secretary of State, to the *Lord Mayor of London*, on the negotiation of Peace at *Paris*.
— The *Zerckzee* Dutch man of war of 64 guns lost on the coast of *Jutland*.
30. Provisional Articles of PEACE with *America*, to take place when a treaty is concluded with *France*, signed at *Paris* by *Mr. Oswald* and the American Commissioners, *B. Franklin*, *J. Adams*, *J. Jay*, and *H. Laurens, Esqrs.*

1782.

N O V E M B E R.

30. French squadron, with 1800 troops for the East-Indies, sail from Brest.
- The principal settlers on St. John's, Gulf of St. Lawrence, invite the Royal Refugees at New York.
- The Languedoc French privateer, with cloathing for the troops at Rhode Island, sent into New York.

D E C E M B E R.

2. Compte de Vergennes assures the Dutch Minister at Paris of the King's intentions to restore all the States General's colonies and forts.
3. Mr. Secretary Townshend's second letter to the Lord Mayor, informing him of the Provisional Articles of Peace being signed at Paris on the 30th ult.
5. The Address to his Majesty, on his most gracious speech at opening the sessions, *unanimously* voted in both Houses of Parliament.
- Congress declare against the Independency of Vermont.
6. Le Solitaire French 74 and Lively frigate of 24 guns taken, off Barbadoes, by the Ruby of 64, after a short action.
8. Rear-Adm. Sir R. Hughes' squadron arrive at Barbadoes from England.
12. The Mediator, Capt. Luttrell, of 44 guns, attacks five sail of French and American frigates, laden with military stores, off Ferrol, and took the Alexander of 24 and the Menagere of 30 guns, armed *en flute*.
13. Three Loyalists executed at Monmouth, New Jersey.
16. Spaniards defeated in an attempt to make a secret lodgement in the rock of Gibraltar.
- Upwards of 20,000l. subscribed by the county of Suffolk towards building a ship of the line.
17. The Prussian Minister at the Hague remonstrates with the States on their ill treatment of the St  dtholder.
- Fifty sail of vessels, with troops and Loyalists, sail from Charlestown for Jamaica.---The town began to be evacuated by the British on the 14th.
- Gen. Wayne, with 5000 Continental troops, took possession of Charlestown, South Carolina.
- State of Pennsylvania instruct their Delegates to Congress not to agree to a separate peace with Great Britain, on any terms.

Mr.

1782.

D E C E M B E R.

18. Mr. Fox's motion for producing the Provisional Treaty with America, negatived by a majority of 219 to 46.
- The Spaniards make a formidable attack on the St. Michael of 74 guns at Gibraltar, without effect.
- and 19. Seventy sail of transports, with troops, &c. for New York and England, sail from Charlestown Bar.
19. The South-Carolina American frigate of 32 guns taken by the Diomede, Quebec, and Astrea frigates, off the Delaware, after a running fight.
- The Ranatta American frigate of 30 guns taken into New York by the Virginia of 28, after a smart action.
21. A Dutch East-Indiaman, valued at 40,000*l.* carried into Bombay.
25. British ships of the line in commission, 116.
28. Lord Grantham offers his Majesty's protection to such Officers in the Scots Brigade as may return from the Dutch service in Holland.
31. Mr. Fitz-Herbert, at Paris, offers articles to the Dutch Minister, in answer to his propositions of the 6th.

1783.

J A N U A R Y.

1. The King of Prussia expended 2,118,000 crowns in public benefactions and useful establishments, 1782.
- British Squadron, with recruits, &c. for Goree and Cape-Coast Castle, Africa, sail from Portsmouth.
2. Lieut. Gen. Leslie arrived at New York from the command at Charlestown.
- Action between the Magicienne frigate of 32 guns and the Sybil French frigate of 36, off Florida.
4. Ships of the line taken from the enemy this war, 143.
5. The Dutch Minister at Paris delivers Mr. Fitz-Herbert a reply to his articles of December 31, 1782.
6. The King of Sardinia accedes to the armed-neutrality.
9. A Dutch ship of 18 guns taken into Dundee by the Ann and Elizabeth armed-snow of 20.
11. Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Grey appointed Commander in Chief at New York *vice* Sir Guy Carleton.
18. Action between the Leander of 50 guns and a French 74, the Couronne, in the West-Indies.
- Ships of the line in the East-Indies; French 21, Dutch 7, English 20, besides frigates, &c.

Preliminary

1782.

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Preliminary

1783.

JANUARY.

20. Preliminary Articles of PEACE between Great Britain and France signed at Versailles by Mr. Fitz-Herbert and Comte de Vergennes.
 - Ditto between Great Britain and Spain signed at Versailles by Mr. Fitz-Herbert and Comte D'Aranda.
 - His Danish Majesty prohibits every kind of luxury.
 - The Flushing Dutch privateer of 14 guns taken by the Resolution cutter of 14, off Flamborough-head. The foreign debt of America, incurred by the late war, is 7,885,085 of dollars, the domestic debt 34,115,290. Total, at 4s. 6d. each, equal to 9,450,084l. sterling; the interest of which, at 6 per cent. is 567,005l.
21. Mr. Fitz-Herbert introduced to the King at Paris, as Plenipotentiary from the Court of London.
22. Bill "for removing and preventing all doubts about the exclusive rights of Ireland," agreed to in the British House of Commons, *nem. con.*
 - La Sybille French frigate of 36 guns taken by the Huffer of 28, after a slight action, off Cape Henry. The Concorde French frigate of 36 guns taken by the Magnificent of 74, off St. Eustatius.
23. Lord Grantham's letter to the Lord Mayor, informing that the Treaties of Peace were signed, and a cessation of hostilities with Holland agreed to, at Paris.
 - Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the Republics of Holland and America ratified by Congress.
 - The Alliance French transport, (late his Majesty's sloop) with 200 troops, taken by the Pegasus, off Jamaica.
24. M. Gerard de Rayneval, Minister from the Court of France, had his first audience of his Majesty at St. James's, to deliver his credentials.
 - Le Reine de France, with masts and 250 troops, taken by Lord Hood's squadron, off Jamaica.
 - Mr. Morris, Superintendent of Finance, requests of Congress leave to resign, on account of the failure in the American revenue, and the heavy public debts.
25. The value of prizes taken by the Dutch amount to 50,000l.--- Their losses to 5,000,000l.
27. The Articles of Peace laid before the House of Commons, for their consideration.
 - The 77th regiment at Portsmouth, under orders to embark for the East-Indies, refuse to go, and demand their discharge.

Lord

1783.

J A N U A R Y.

28. Lord Howe appointed First Lord of the Admiralty *vice* Lord Keppel.
30. Congress remonstrate on the refusal of the States of Rhode Island, Virginia, and Connecticut, to pay 5 per cent. on importation.
31. The national debt 252,584,986l. Interest and management 9,008,986l. and the whole revenue of the kingdom 12,000,279l. Cost of the late war 115,654,914l. Additional annual burthen by ditto 4,557,575l. since January, 1775.
- The Quebec merchants in London present a memorial to Lord Shelburne, on their boundaries with the States of America, as fixed by the Peace.
- The Hon. Gen. Murray acquitted of 27 out of 29 charges exhibited against him by Sir Wm. Draper.
- A Spanish ship of 20 guns, laden from the Havannah, taken into Bermudas by the Arbuthnot of 16.

F E B R U A R Y.

2. Ten prizes made by Lord Hood's Squadron at Jamaica since December 20, 1782.
3. The Articles of Peace with France ratified at Paris.
- The recruiting service in England, &c. suspended.
- The Tobago planters and merchants resolve on a memorial to the Courts of London and Paris.
4. French King's decree concerning the terms of the cessation of hostilities at sea.
5. The Illustrious Order of St. Patrick instituted.
- First American ship in the Thames, from Nantucket.
- and 7. A most dreadful earthquake in Italy and Sicily, destroying the cities of Messina, &c. and a country of 150 miles, including 132 towns and above 26,000 inhabitants.
- Treaty of commerce between the King of Sweden and the States of America signed at Paris.
7. Comte de Moustier, Minister from France, introduced to his Majesty, as successor to M. Gerard de Rayneval.
9. The Articles of Peace with Spain ratified at Paris.
- The extent of country on the Ohio, the Lakes, the Mississippi, and East-Florida, ceded to Spain and America, is said to be 456,230 square miles, and the United States, before the Peace, to be 207,050.

By

1783.

FEBRUARY.

- By returns at New York, the number of soldiers killed in the British service in North America, amounted to 43,633, exclusive of officers and natural deaths.
10. Comte D'Estaing, Vice-Admiral of France, sends a King's cutter to Philadelphia with the news of Peace.
 - The Marquis of Carmarthen appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of France.
 - The Santa Catalina Spanish frigate of 22 guns taken into Jamaica by the Fox frigate of 32.
 - Armistice between Holland and Great Britain.
 14. His Majesty's proclamation, fixing the different epochs for a cessation of arms with France, Spain, Holland, and America.
 17. Address of thanks to his Majesty, on the Peace, carried by 72 to 59 in the House of Lords.
 - Lord North's amendment to the Address, on the Peace, carried in the House of Commons by 224 to 208.
 18. Private property at New York restored to claimants.
 21. Lord John Cavendish's resolution "That greater concessions were made to the contracting powers by the Peace than the situation of this country, considered relatively and comparatively with its enemies, warranted to be made," carried by 207 to 190.
 22. Prince William-Henry at Kingston, Jamaica.
 24. Petition of the county of York, signed by 10,000 freeholders, for a more equal representation, presented to the Commons. Several other counties, cities, and borough-towns in the kingdom petitioned for the same constitutional purpose.
- Treaty of armed-neutrality between the Courts of Russia and Portugal.
25. A Minister from the Court of Denmark appointed to reside at Philadelphia.
 26. Address of the city of London, approving of the Peace, presented to his Majesty.
 - Final regulation of the French King, for the juster administration of the public finances.
 - The Lord Howe transport, with soldiers, &c. from Jamaica for England, taken into Charlestown.
- State of Rhode Island allow Roman Catholics the same civil and military privileges as Protestants.
- Turk's Island, West-Indies, surrendered to the French.

Twenty-

1783.

M A R C H.

4. Twenty-three prizes made by Adm. Pigot's fleet in the West-Indies since December 11, 1782, and an American privateer overset.
5. Bill to allow commerce with the ceded West-India Islands, in the House of Commons.
- Letter from the Board of Loyalists to Earl Cornwallis in London, which he answers on the 8th.
12. Lord Vis. Mountstuart appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain.
- Nine Consuls appointed to reside in Spain.
13. Motion in Congress to lay $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on all European and Asiatic manufactured goods, &c. imported.
- La Coquette French frigate of 28 guns, the Marquis de Grasse, taken by the Resistance of 44, off Turk's Island, in the West-Indies.
14. Packet-boats begin to pass between Dover and Calais.
15. Address of the West-India planters and merchants, on the Peace, presented to his Majesty.
- The French King procures a loan of six millions for the States of America.
17. First Installation of the Order of St. Patrick at Dublin.
18. Address of the city of Edinburgh, in approbation of the Peace, presented to his Majesty.
19. The Argo of 40 guns, which had been taken by two French frigates in the West-Indies, is re-taken.
- The French have lost 4 sail of the line and 2 frigates by storms in the East and West-Indies, this winter.
20. Mutiny of the 104th regiment in the Island of Guernsey.
21. Address of the people called Quakers, on the Peace, presented to his Majesty.
22. Advice of the Peace being signed arrived at Jamaica.
24. Don Bernardo del Campo, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Spain, presented to his Majesty.
- The Chev. de la Luzerne, French Minister at Philadelphia, announces to Congress the general PEACE.
- Congress order their cruizers to be called in.
- The cities of Bourdeaux and Marseilles petition the French King for a charter to establish "the American Company trading to the Western continent."
- The militia of England disembodied.
- The Court of Spain formally recognize the Independence of America, and admit Mr. Carmichael as Charge des Affaires at Madrid.

O

Mr.

1783.

M A R C H.

24. Mr. Coke's motion for an Address to his Majesty, on the inter-regnum of Administration, agreed to *nem. con.* in the House of Commons.
- 26 and 27. Sir Guy Carleton and Adm. Digby receive their first advice of the Peace from Robert R. Livingston, Esq. American Secretary of State for foreign affairs.
27. The State of New Jersey form laws for punishing and prohibiting Loyalists.
28. A third earthquake in Sicily and Calabria Ulterior, which, together with those on the 5th and 7th ult. buried 35,253 persons in the devastation.
- The number of white inhabitants, now subjects of the Thirteen United States of America, 2,389,300.

A P R I L.

2. Lord Viscount Stormont appointed President of Council *vice* Lord Camden, the Earl of Carlisle Lord Privy-Seal *vice* Duke of Grafton, Lord North and the Right Hon. C. J. Fox, Secretaries of State *vice* Lord Grantham and Lord Sidney.
4. Congress suspend enlistments for the American army.
- Magazine at Norwich, Connecticut, blown up.
5. The Duke of Portland appointed First Lord of the Treasury *vice* the Earl of Shelburne, Lord John Cavendish Chancellor of the Exchequer *vice* the Right Hon. W. Pitt, and the Right Hon. C. Townshend Treasurer of the Navy *vice* the Lord Advocate.
- Address of the merchants and traders in London, on the Peace, presented to his Majesty.
- Memorial of the Dutch East-India Company to the States General, on the exorbitant demands of the English in the negociation for peace.
- The regular and militia land-force of France 380,866.
7. Sir Guy Carleton at New York received from England the Treaties of Peace, and immediately communicates them to Robt. R. Livingston, Esq. Secretary of State in America for foreign affairs.
- New Providence Island, with the Spanish Governor and 600 troops, &c. surrendered to Major Devaux and 300 British, from St. Augustine.
- Resolutions of Boston town-meeting against the Refugees.
- State of Virginia establish taxes and imposts towards paying off the public debt.

Lord

1783.

A P R I L.

8. Lord Viscount Keppel appointed First Lord of the Admiralty *vice* Lord Howe, and the Right Hon. E. Burke Paymaster of the Land-forces *vice* J. Barré.
9. Lord Loughborough, Sir W. H. Ashurst, and Sir B. Hotham, constituted Commissioners of the Great Seal *vice* Lord Thurlow.
 - The Duke of Manchester appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of France *vice* the Marquis of Carmarthen.
10. Congress receive official advices of the Peace from their Plenipotentiaries at Paris, and proclaim an immediate cessation of hostilities at Philadelphia.

By authentic estimates the States of America have lost, by the sword and in prison, nearly 80,000 men during the late war.

The Tickler sloop of 14 guns taken into the Havannah by the Triton French frigate.
12. The Earl of Hertford appointed Lord Chamberlain *vice* the Duke of Manchester, Lord Viscount Townshend Master-general of the Ordnance *vice* the Duke of Richmond, and the Right Hon. R. Fitzpatrick Secretary at War *vice* Sir G. Yonge.
 - Address of the Island of Man, on the Peace, presented to his Majesty.
 - Adm. Sir E. Hughes' fleet arrive at Madras from Bombay compleatly refitted.
14. Two American ships from New England, with wheat and flour, arrived in the port of London.
19. A cessation of arms proclaimed by Gen. Washington at the head of each regiment in his camp.
20. An American ship from Rhode Island arrived at Cork, and next day two merchant-ships sailed from Dublin for America.
 - Mr. David Hartley set out for Paris to settle a commercial treaty with the Commissioners from America.
23. Gen. Elliot invested with the ensigns of the Order of the Bath at Gibraltar.
24. Prisoners at Philadelphia, 4624 British, 806 Germans, and 396 belonging to Provincial corps.
26. Lord Hood's fleet sail from Jamaica for England.
29. The English Ambassador arrived in Paris.
30. The Earl of Northington appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland *vice* Earl Temple.

1783.

M A Y.

2. Congress call upon the several States to pay the current taxes, in order to discharge the army.
3. Since the year 1763, no less than 206 ships of war of different rates, &c. have been built in England.
The Boston frigate, from America, arrived at Cork.
7. Mr. W. Pitt's resolutions in the House of Commons for a more equal representation, negatived by 293 to 149. Several counties, &c. petitioned the House in favour of the reform.
14. His Majesty's proclamation to allow the entry of American ships and goods, and of exports, in British or neutral bottoms, to the United States.
 - Comte d'Adhémar, Ambassador from France, *vice* Comte de Moustier, had his first audience of his Majesty.
 - Six thousand Refugees arrived at Port-Rosemary, Nova Scotia, from New York.
15. M. Van Berkel, appointed Minister from the Hague to America.—Sailed from the Texel June 28.
 - Interview between Sir Guy Carleton and Gen. Washington at Dobb's Ferry, near New York.
16. Debt to the perpetual annuitants only, incurred by the late war, amounts to 1,820,000*l.* sterling, in France.
17. Address of the Munster volunteers, on the removal of doubts and jealousies, presented to his Majesty.
 - Adm. Drake, with his squadron, arrive at St. Helen's from the West-Indies.
 - The State of Virginia repeal the several acts of that Assembly for seizing and condemning British goods.
 - Ditto lay an impost of 5 per cent. on foreign manufactures, &c. as recommended by Congress.
21. Essex county, New Jersey, resolve against the re-admission of the Loyalists. In New England and Pennsylvania the people are of the same disposition.
23. The city of Albany open a free trade with New York.
24. Treaty of Friendship and Commerce between Great Britain and the Emperor of Morocco confirmed.
26. Notice given at New York for such persons as are desirous of removing, to give in their names by June 7.
29. The Militia of Philadelphia resolve against admitting the Loyal Refugees: Also Cumberland county.
31. Address of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, on the Peace, presented to his Majesty.
 - Lieut. Col. Cockburne cashiered and declared unworthy of serving his Majesty, for giving up St. Eustatius.

The

1783.

J U N E.

1. The exports from France to America since February 1, said to amount to 1,200,000l.
The State of Maryland authorize Congress to pay off the public debt by impost and tax.
2. The Hon. W. Pitt's bill for preventing abuses, and establishing certain regulations in public offices, brought into the House of Commons, which it passed, but was thrown out of the Lords by 40 to 24 on the 30th.
---*Protest of 11 Peers entered on the Journals.*
6. King's Proclamation for the better carrying on trade and commerce with the United States of America.
13. The Duc de Lauzan arrived at Brest from Philadelphia.
20. The term of war expires in the most distant parts.
23. His Majesty's message to Parliament on the establishment of the Prince of Wales.
24. The Board of Admiralty regulate the Peace establishment of the British navy.
25. The national Bank at Dublin opened.
26. Prince William-Henry arrived at Portsmouth in Lord Hood's fleet from the West-Indies.

J U L Y.

3. One hundred and seventy millions of the public money unaccounted for by six persons.
5. King's proclamation allowing certain imports to the West-Indies from America.
The Dutch East-India Company estimate their losses at 20,750,000 florins.
9. Mr. Silas Deane in conference with Lord North on commercial regulations.
The national revenue proposed at 14,368,196l. expenditure 12,255,669l. and sinking fund 2,112,525l.
The manufactures of Great Britain are calculated at 51,310,000l. and persons employed at 5,250,000.
11. Council of war on Comte de Grasse at Paris.
— Bill for establishing a free port in Dominico, after passing the Commons, thrown out by the Lords.
Remainder of the French army arrived at L'Orient from Philadelphia.
Treaty of Amity and Commerce between Russia and America concluded at Petersburg.
12. Admiral Pigot arrived from the West-Indies.
16. Parliament prorogued, and no Definitive Treaty.

TREATIES

TREATIES of PEACE.

Between GREAT BRITAIN and FRANCE.

BY the Preliminary Articles of Peace, concluded at Paris, Jan. 20, 1783, Great Britain restores to France the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, but retains Newfoundland and all the other islands thereto belonging: the French to enjoy the fisheries on the North and West coast of Newfoundland, and their right of fishing in the gulf of St. Lawrence. Great Britain shall restore to France the island of St. Lucia, and guaranty that of Tobago. France restores to Great Britain the islands of Grenada and the Grenadines, St. Vincent's, Dominica, St. Christopher's, Nevis, and Montserrat, in the West-Indies. Great Britain cedes to France the river Senegal and its dependencies, Forts St. Louis, Podor, Galam, Arguin, and Potendie, on the coast of Africa, and restores the island of Goree; and France guaranties to Great Britain Fort-James and the river Gambia, each preserving a right in the gum trade, as carried on before 1755. Great Britain restores to France her former possessions and trade on the coast of Oriza, Coromandel, and Malabar, and in Bengal, East-Indies. Great Britain also restores to France Pondicherry and Karriical, with dependencies; Mahe, and the Comptoir of Surat. Great Britain abrogates all articles relative to Dunkirk, included in treaties since the peace of Utrecht, 1713.

Between GREAT BRITAIN and SPAIN.

Great Britain to guaranty Spain in the possession of the island of Minorca, also West-Florida, and to cede to Spain the province of East-Florida, in North America. Spain restores to Great Britain the islands of Providence and the Bahamas.

Between GREAT BRITAIN and AMERICA.

Great Britain acknowledges the United States of America to be *free, sovereign, and independent States*, describing their boundaries from Nova Scotia and Canada, by the Lakes, and river Mississippi, &c. to East-Florida. No lawful impediment to be made to the recovery of all *bona fide* debts on either side. Congress to recommend to the several States their just and equitable determination and restoration of lands, debts, property, &c. confiscated or seized by acts of their Assemblies, to Loyalists and others, and that no lawful impediment be used against the recovery thereof; and that no future confiscations or prosecutions be made against persons for any part they have taken in the late war. Great Britain to withdraw her armies from America, leaving all stores, records, negroes, &c. belonging to the States. The navigation of the Mississippi to remain open to both parties; as also the Newfoundland fisheries.

The necessary provision and stipulations for the arrangement of trade, the epochs of restitution and evacuation, exchange of prisoners, armistice, recovery of debts, selling or removing effects, and mutual terms of convenience, friendship, commerce, and reciprocity, are included in the said Preliminary Articles of Peace, in due form.

NORTH

NORTH AMERICA.

Recapitulation of Memorable Events.

First General Congress held at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774.
 Declaration to resist the operation of certain Acts of Parliament, Sept. 17, 1774.
 Declaration of Rights by Congress, October 14, 1774.
 Association not to export to, or import from, Great Britain, after certain periods, October 20, 1774.
 First petition of Congress to the King, November 1774.
 Commencement of hostilities in America, April 19, 1775.
 Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union, May 20, 1775.
 Declaration of Congress, setting forth the causes and necessity of taking up arms, July 6, 1775.
 Second petition of Congress to the King, presented Sept. 1, 1775.
 Congress suppress the authority of the Crown, May 15, 1776.
 Declaration of Independence, by Congress, July 4, 1776.
 Commercial treaty with France signed at Paris, Jan. 30, 1778.
 Treaty of Alliance, eventual and defensive, with ditto, Feb. 6, 1778.
 Congress refuse to treat with the Commissioners, June 17, 1778.
 Treaty with the States of Holland, August 20, 1782.
 Treaty of Peace with Great Britain, Jan. 20, 1783.
 The Independence of America acknowledged by France, Feb. 6, 1778.
 Ditto by Holland, April 19, 1782.
 Ditto by Great Britain, November 30, 1782.
 Ditto by Sweden, February 5, 1783.
 Ditto by Denmark, February 25, 1783.
 Ditto by Spain, March 1783.
 Ditto by Russia, July 1783.

The REPUBLIC of the **THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,** *In CONGRESS, 1783.*

<i>States.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Number of Inhabitants</i>	<i>Prop. of Assessm.</i>
New Hampshire -	Portsmouth -	82,200	34
Massachusetts's Bay -	Boston -	350,000	147
Rhode Island -	Newport -	50,400	21
Connecticut -	Hertford -	206,000	86
New York -	New York -	200,000	84
New Jersey -	Amboy -	130,000	54
Pennsylvania -	Philadelphia -	320,000	134
Delaware -	Newcastle -	35,000	15
Maryland -	Annapolis -	220,700	92
Virginia -	Williamsburg -	400,000	167
North Carolina -	Edentown -	200,000	84
South Carolina -	Charlestown -	170,000	71
Georgia -	Savannah -	25,000	11
		2,389,300	1000

Canada and Labrador are supposed to contain about 120,000 inhabitants, Nova Scotia and the Northern Islands 40,000, and the two Floridas 15,000.

An ABSTRACT of the
CONSTITUTION and FORM of GOVERNMENT
OF THE
Several STATES in AMERICA.

MASSACHUSETT's BAY.

THE preamble, frame of government, legislative and executive powers, finally settled by convention at Cambridge, March 2, 1780.

The *General Court*, or *Legislative Power*, to be formed of two branches, the *Senate* and *House of Representatives*, each having a negative on the other. The *Senators* to be annually chosen by the freeholders in the following quantum, viz. County of Suffolk 6, Essex 6, Middlesex 5, Hampshire 4, Plymouth 3, Barnstable 1, Bristol 3, York 2, Duke's and Nantucket 1, Worcester 5, Cumberland 1, Lincoln 1, Berkshire 2; in all 40.

The *House of Representatives* annually chosen by the inhabitants of towns, in certain proportions, and paid by the constituent body.

The *Executive Power*, a *Governor*, and *Lieutenant-Governor*, each to be chosen annually by the whole body of electors in the commonwealth, and assisted by nine *Counsellors*, chosen by ballot, out of the Senate. The *Secretary*, *Treasurer*, *Receiver-General*, *Notaries Public*, and *Naval Officers*, are chosen annually by the Senators and Representatives. The *Judiciary Power* to be septennial, and the *Delegates to Congress* shall be annually elected by and out of the Senate and House of Representatives, or General Court. The Governor has a negative on bills sent to him for assent from the General Court, but has no controul in their choice of officers.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, RHODE-ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT,

Hath either not yet established new forms of Government, or have adopted that of Massachusetts Bay.

N E W Y O R K.

Established in Convention April 20, 1777.

The supreme legislative power vested in two separate and distinct bodies, the *Assembly* and the *Senate*; the former to consist of seventy Members, annually chosen by the freeholders and inhabitants of counties, by ballot, and the Senate of twenty-four, for four years, by the four districts, in the following proportions, viz.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT 9 Senators.

City and county of New York 9, Westchester 6, Suffolk 5, Queen's 4, King's 2, Richmond 2 Representatives.

EASTERN DISTRICT 3 Senators.

Charlotte 4, Cumberland 3, Gloucester 2 Representatives.

WESTERN DISTRICT 6 Senators.

City and county of Albany 10, Tryon 6 Representatives.

MIDDLE DISTRICT 6 Senators.

Dutchess 7, Ulster 6, Orange 4 Representatives.

The

The executive power is in a *Governor* and *Lieut. Governor*, elected for three years by the whole constituent body in the State, assisted by four *Counsellors* chosen by and from the Senate, one out of each district. The *Chancellor*, *Judges*, &c. and the *Delegates* to Congress, to be chosen by ballot of the Senate and Assembly.

NEW JERSEY.

The former Government dissolved, and a new charter of Rights established by the Provincial Congress at Burlington, July 2, 1776.

The *Legislative Council* and *General Assembly* to be annually elected by the freeholders in each county or district, in certain proportions, and the *Governor* and *Lieutenant-Governor* be chosen out of and by the Council and Assembly, yearly. The *Judges* of the Supreme Court are chosen for seven years, the *Provincial Treasurer* for one, and the officers of the Executive Power for five years.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The declaration of Rights and frame of Government established by General Convention at Philadelphia, September 28, 1776.

The supreme legislative power to be in an *Assembly* of the Representatives of the freemen and freeholders, chosen annually by ballot, for counties, cities, and towns; and the executive power to be in a *President*, and *Council* of twelve, chosen by the freemen in the following proportions and manner, viz.

City of Philadelphia and counties of Philadelphia, Chester, and Bucks, one person each for three years; counties of Lancaster, York, Cumberland, and Berks, one person each for two years; and counties of Northampton, Bedford, Northumberland, and Westmoreland, one person each for one year. The appointment of Judges and public officers to be in the *President* and *Council*, who must not be members of the Assembly, or of Congress. The city of Philadelphia and each county in the common-wealth choose six Representatives, who are paid out of the public treasury, and the Justices of Peace and Sheriffs are annually elected by the freemen. *Delegates* to Congress are chosen by ballot out of and by the Assembly. Two persons chosen by ballot every year for each county and city by the freemen, to be called the *Council of Censors*, who are to examine into the conduct of the legislative and executive powers.

DELAWARE.

The declaration of Rights and system of Government settled in Convention September 20, 1776.

The Legislature of the State to be formed by two distinct bodies; the *House of Assembly* of twenty-one Representatives, chosen annually by the freeholders of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex counties, seven each; and the *Council* of nine members, chosen in like manner and proportion. The executive power is in a *President*, chosen out of the *General Assembly* by joint ballot, and a *Privy Council* of two of the Legislative Council and two of the House of Assembly. The *Delegates* to Congress annually elected by and out of the General Assembly by ballot, and the Judges and other officers of State, civil and military, are chosen by the President and General Assembly.

M A R Y L A N D.

The declaration of Rights, &c. made in Convention at Annapolis, August 14, 1776.

The legislature to consist of two distinct branches, the *Senate* and the *House of Delegates*; the latter to be annually chosen, *viva voce*, by the freeholders in each county, viz. St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince-George, Anne-Arundel, Baltimore, Frederick, Harford, Cæcil, Kent, Queen-Anne, Talbot, Dorchester, Caroline, Somerset, and Worcester, four Delegates each, and the city of Annapolis and Baltimore-town two each. Delegates for the *Senate* to be elected in like manner every five years, two for each county, out of whom are to be chosen fifteen Senators, by ballot, *i. e.* nine for the Western shore and six for the Eastern. The executive power vested in a *Governor* and five *Council*, chosen annually by the joint ballot of the *General Assembly*, who may appoint the Chancellor, Judges, Field-officers, &c. but the Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace are chosen by the freeholders in each county.

V I R G I N I A.

Settled in Convention at Williamsburg, July 5, 1776.

The legislative, executive, and judiciary departments separate and distinct. The *House of Delegates* to be chosen annually by the freeholders, two for each county, and for the district of West Augusta; and one Representative for the city of Williamsburg and town of Norfolk. The *Senate* to consist of twenty-four members, who are also chosen by the freeholders of the State, divided into twenty districts. The executive is a *Governor* and *Privy-council* of eight members, chosen annually by the joint ballot of the *General Assembly* of the State, who also choose the *Delegates* to Congress, the Judges and other law officers, *President*, *Treasurer*, *Secretary*, &c. *Justices*, *Sheriffs*, and *Coroners*, commissioned by the Governor and Council.

N O R T H C A R O L I N A.

Declaration of Rights and constitution of Government settled in Convention at Halifax, December 18, 1776.

The Legislature of two separate bodies, the *Senate* and *House of Commons*. One *Senator* and two *Representatives* to be chosen by ballot annually, by the freemen and freeholders of each county, and one Commoner for each of the towns of Edentown, Newbern, Wilmington, Salisbury, and Halifax. The executive power is a *Governor* and seven *Counsellors*, annually chosen by and out of the *General Assembly* by joint ballot, who also appoint the Judges, Field-officers, Secretary, Treasurer, &c. The Justices are recommended by the people, as also the Sheriffs; and the *Delegates* to Congress are elected annually out of the *General Assembly* by joint ballot.

S O U T H C A R O L I N A.

The Constitution established by the Council and Assembly, March 28, 1778.

The legislative authority to be vested in the *General Assembly*, consisting of the *Senate* and *House of Representatives* separately, each being elected by the freemen and freeholders of the several parishes and districts in the State, every two years, in certain proportions; the

the former of twenty-three and the latter of 202 members. The executive power is that of a *Governor*, *Lieutenant-Governor*, and eight *Privy-Counsellors*, elected out of the General Assembly by joint ballot every two years, who also choose *Delegates* to Congress annually. Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, and other judicial, military, and revenue officers nominated by the Assembly, and commissioned by the Governor.

G E O R G I A.

The Constitution agreed to in Convention, Feb. 5, 1777.

The legislative, executive, and judiciary departments shall be distinct and separate bodies. The legislative to consist of Representatives elected by the freemen and freeholders annually, by ballot, in each county, viz. Wilkes, Richmond, Burke, Effingham, Chatham, ten members each; Liberty fourteen; Glynn and Camden one each; the town of Savannah four, and Sunbury two: These seventy-two Representatives to constitute the *House of Assembly*, out of whom are chosen, by ballot, the *Governor* and executive *Council* of two from each of the first six counties; and also the *Delegates* to Congress, annually. The subordinate officers of the State are appointed by the respective bodies, and the several courts they depend on.



THE legislative, executive, judicial, and sumptuary laws established by the several States in America, though relatively different, are formed on the same universal and liberal plan of government, being the essence and spirit of the best constitution in the world, that of England, alike favourable to civil and religious liberty, and abounding in precepts of morality and good faith. Every Officer of State being chosen by, and dependent on, the PEOPLE at large, gives them an immediate option of continuing good, or removing bad, men in power, council, or trust; and every branch of office being a check upon each other, preserves the State from party, cabal, and juntos. The freedom and frequency of elections, by ballot, not by *viva voce*, is also a total bar to improper influence and corruption of any kind, and their Representatives being paid all reasonable expences out of the public treasure, keeps them independent of the executive power. Judges, military and naval officers, and all others holding places of profit being ineligible to a seat in the Assemblies of each State, or in the Continental Congress, they cannot be supposed to do an injury to the public through private or interested motives. The several courts instituted for the administration of justice are rather courts of equity than of law; and their means of raising supplies for the exigencies of the State, are necessary regulations of commerce and wealth rather than taxes. The mode of worshipping God is not restricted, nor are the Clergy to participate in any civil or military department. Every African or American Negro is emancipated, and slavery of every kind prohibited. The military, in all cases, submit to the civil law.

Eos qui de nibilo nisi libertate cogitant, dignos esse qui Romani fiant.

An Account of the Ships of the Line and Frigates taken, lost, or destroyed, during the War.

	Total.
French ships of the line taken by the British	13
Ditto lost	13
Spanish ships of the line taken by ditto	7
Ditto lost	5
Dutch ships of the line taken by ditto	3
Ditto lost	4
American ship of the line lost by ditto	1

Taken 23, lost 23

French frigates taken 27, American 12, Spanish 11, and Dutch 2:
Besides which, 5 Spanish and 4 American frigates were lost:
Total 61.

British, one 64 and two fifties, taken by the French

Ditto, ships of the line lost

British frigates taken by the French 6, by the Americans 1, and 17
lost: Total 24.

Principal Towns in NORTH AMERICA, with their Distances from NEW YORK.

Towns.	States.	Miles.
Albany	New York	160
Alexandria	Virginia	265
Annapolis	Maryland	239
Annapolis-Royal	Nova Scotia	680
Baltimore	Maryland	210
Boston	Massachusetts's Bay	268
Burlington	New Jersey	77
Charlestown	South Carolina	821
Crown-Point	New York	286
Edentown	North Carolina	522
Fort-Chamblée	Canada	370
Halifax	Nova Scotia	700
Montreal	Canada	400
Newcastle	Delaware	132
Newport	Rhode Island	199
Pensacola	West Florida	1350
Perth-Amboy	New Jersey	23
Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	97
Portsmouth	New Hampshire	332
Providence	Connecticut	220
Quebec	Canada	586
Reading	Pennsylvania	164
Savannah	Georgia	913
St. Augustine	East Florida	1080
Trois-Rivieres	Canada	496
Williamsburg	Virginia	417

The United States now comprehend about 1,170,000 of square miles
of territory.

F I N I S.

